ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, August 2, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorial insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect publications on "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4; to "The Times" Bureau, 95, Regent-street, London, W.1; to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1; or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for ten lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year: £19 15s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BALBI.—On July 30, 1930, at Minerva House, West Kensington, to PHYLLIS, wife of CHARLES M. E. BALBI, A.M.I.E.E.—a son.

CHRISTIE.—On July 31, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MARJORIE, wife of W. CHRISTIE, M.C., I.C.S.—a son.

d'AMBRUMENIL.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 52, Fitzjohn's-avenue, Hampstead, the wife of PHILIP D'AMBRUMENIL of Dolran, Brook Heath, Woking—a son.

DANIEL.—On July 28, 1930, at Buenos Aires, to PHYLLIS (nee Southall), wife of C. R. DANIEL—a son.

FAICKNEY.—On July 30, 1930, at a nursing home, Harrogate, to DOROTHIE (BODIE), wife of ANDREW POLLOCK FAICKNEY, of Rangoon, Burma, the gift of a daughter. Both doing well.

FEARNLEY.—On July 30, 1930, at a Westcliff nursing home, to DOROTHY (nee Vickers), wife of RONALD A. FEARNLEY—a son.

GOUDY.—On July 30, 1930, to LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER and Mrs. LAWRENCE J. GOUDY, 45, Moorcrescent, Gosforth, Northumberland—a son.

HALLIOTT.—On July 26, 1930, at a nursing home, Hounslow, to BETTY (nee Huggett), wife of F.O E. HALLIOTT, R.A.F.O.—a daughter.

HASTED.—On July 29, 1930, at a nursing home, Ipswich, to CATHERINE, wife of CAPTAIN JOHN HOLT HASTED, 2nd K.E.O. Gurkhas—a son, (Indian papers, please copy.)

HAWKES.—On July 27, 1930, at Shrewsbury, to HESTER (nee Burt), wife of HUGH P. HAWKES, of Pulverbatch, Shrewsbury—a daughter.

PATERSON.—On July 30, 1930, at New Court, Topsham, Devon, to EVELINE, wife of JOHN PATERSON, Royal Horse Artillery—a son.

PATTISON.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, to NITA, wife of F. W. PATTISON, 2, Endsleigh-gardens, Surbiton—a daughter.

PEARSON.—On July 31,1930, at Ivy Dene, Harehills-lane, Leeds, to IRENE (nee Greenwood), wife of E. P. M. PEARSON—a son.

RIDLEY.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Headley Rectory, Bordon, Hampshire, to MILDRED BETTY (nee Mosley), wife of the Rev. MICHAEL RIDLEY—a daughter.

SATTERTHWAITE.—On July 29, 1930, at "The Limes," Shrewsbury, to ANGELA (nee Hulton-Harrop), wife of CHRISTOPHER SATTERTHWAITE—a son.

SHORT.—On July 31, 1930, at Weir Cottage, Weybridge, to MOLLIE, wife of FRANK A. SHORT—a son.

STANSBIE.—On July 31, 1930, at Grove Bank, Lancaster, to RUTH (nee Nelson), wife of L. H. STANSBIE—a daughter.

STRACHEY.—On July 30, 1930, at Hong-kong, to ZOË (nee Fornabye), wife of CAPTAIN E. C. STRACHEY, M.C., The Somerset Light Infantry—a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On July 30, 1930, 1, 86, Brookside-road, N.W.11, to BETTY and HERBERT WILLIAMS (Joan Buckley)—a daughter (first child).

WILLIAMSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Ziarat, Baluchistan, India, to MARGARET, wife of MAJOR WILLIAMSON, O.B.E., I.M.S.—a son.

MARRIAGES

ADAMS : HILL.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Augustine's, Edgbaston, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune Baker, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, uncle of the bride, groom, ALFRED TERENCE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. ADAMS-ADAMS, Edgbaston, to BARBARA MARY HILL, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Chatterbuck, of Lapworth, Warwickshire.

BRAZDIONIS : GRIFFIN.—On July 30, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Sunbury-on-Thames, by the Rev. A. Hamilton King, KAZYS ALGIRDAS BRAZDIONIS to KERRY ONSLOW, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. GRIFFIN, of Darby House, Sunbury-on-Thames.

BUCKNALL : BUCKNALL.—On July 30, 1930, at Worth Church, Sussex, by the Rev. P. J. Miller, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Hampton Weekes, RICHARD DESMOND-HAY BUCKNALL, Captain, late R.A.M.C., retired, of Waltham House, The Stroud, Petersfield, to AUDREY BUCKNALL, of 57, Kensington-mansions, London, S.W.5.

FINN : GALLETLY.—On July 30, 1930, at Bourne Abbey Church, Lincolnshire, by Rev. Canon W. W. Leyes, assisted by Rev. Canon Gribbin, Vicar of Bourne, and the Rev. W. Langworthy, RICHARD AUSTEN FINN, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Finn, of Surbiton, to RUTH CAROLINE, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. JOHN GALLETLY, of Bourne.

GRAY : HAMMOND.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1930, at St. Katherine's Church, Knockholt, by the Rev. the Hon. Leopold Campbell-Douglas, assisted by the Rev. C. Hobley, Rector of Knockholt, RICHARD WYNNE GRAY, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD GRAY, of São Paulo, Brazil, and 38, Harley House, London, to WINIFRED MARY (ESSA), younger daughter of the late WALTER JOHN HAMMOND and of Mrs. Hammond, of Knockholt, Kent.

HOLMAN : LEAK.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Chad's, Wanford, Cheshire, by the Rev. J. H. Spencer, assisted by the Rev. D. A. Hall, ERIC J. L. HOLMAN, M.Sc., eldest son of the late Arthur and Mrs. Holman, of Lewes, Sussex, to FRANCES M. C. LEAK, B.Sc., Ph.D., youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leak.

KERR : KING.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Nicholas, Newington, by the Rev. Father Fredrick King, M.C., uncle of the bride), ROBERT GORDON, third son of Mr. ROBERT KERR, Rathillet, Bothwell, and the late Mrs. KERR, to IVY, only daughter of the late Mr. ARTHUR H. KING, of Bridlesmith-gate, Nottingham, and Mrs. KING, of Stanle, Ilkeston.

LUFF : GIBBON.—On July 31, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, by the Rev. R. H. Gibbon and the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, RICHARD E. R. LUFF to MARJORIE GIBBON.

MINNIKEN : LOIBL.—On July 31, 1930, in London, LIEUT.-COLONEL T. B. MINNIKEN, 1st Bn. 14th Punjab Regiment, to VICTORIA WINIFRED LOIBL.

MUIRHEAD : DOUGLAS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Montreux, by the Rev. G. D. Loveday, J. A. O. MUIRHEAD, of Clifton College, to Mrs. G. M. I. DOUGLAS, widow of R. O. Douglas, I.C.S.

NORRIS : ANDERSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Romney Abbey, by the Rev. Canon Edward Lewis and the Rev. W. B. Corban, LIEUT. STEPHEN H. NORRIS, Royal Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Norris, of Michelmersh Court, Romsey, to NANCY ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Anderson, of Woodley House, Romsey, and Cairo, Egypt.

OATLEY : WEST.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Bedford, CHARLES WILLIAM OATLEY, of King's College, London, only son of Mr. W. Oatley, of Frome, to ESSIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. WEST, of 16, Lansdowne-road, Bedford.

PEAKER : CLEGG.—At Birmingham, GILBERT FAWCETT, son of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM PEAKER, of Leeds, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. SAMUEL CLEGG, of Long Eaton.

ROBERTSON : WAITE.—On Friday, Aug. 1, 1930, at St. Anne's, Westminster, by the Rev. S. G. Bourchier, M.A., JOHN CATTANACH ROBERTSON, elder son of Mrs. and the late Mr. John Thomson Robertson, of Balchrazen, Crathie, Aberdeenshire, to VIVIENNE BETTY WAITE, daughter of J. M. Waite, Craiglands, Blundellsands, Lancashire.

SARGE : CLEGG.—On Aug. 1, 1930, in London, ROBERT A. SARGE, M.Inst.C.E., to KATE, daughter of the late CHARLES CLEGG, of Wilmslow, Cheshire.

SEED : WILSON.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1930, at the Henrietta-street Register Office, Strand, London, THOMAS HORTLEY SEED, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to AIMEE MONTAGUE, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. J. PAUL WILSON, of Washington, U.S.A., and Paris.

SOUTHCOMBE : STEPHENSON.—On July 30, 1930, at All Saints' Church, Mundesley, Norfolk, by the Rev. T. J. Whitmore Fisher, LL.D., Rural Dean, GEORGE SOUTHCOMBE, B.A., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Southcombe, of Milborne-Port, Somerset, to ANA GERTRUDE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. BASIL STEPHENSON, of Mundesley, Norfolk.

TARR : REA.—On July 31, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, FRANK CHARLES TARR, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, to KATHLEEN EVELYN DULCIE, youngest daughter of the late LIEUT.-COL. F. W. REA, Indian Army, and of Mrs. Rivière-Hallum, Stoneleigh, Bayshill, Cheltenham, and granddaughter of the late Comte and Comtesse Catania.

WILLIAMS : de CANDOLE.—On July 31, 1930, at AYOT ST. LAWRENCE, Hertfordshire, by the Rector, JAMES THOMAS WILLIAMS to CORINNE VULLY, only daughter of the REVD. and MRS. ARMAR DE CANDOLE.

WILLIAMS : LEWIS.—On July 31, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, DUAN MERRION, second son of the Rev. and Mrs. HOWELL WILLIAMS, Llandaff-road, Cardiff, to ELFAXOR, daughter of the late GEORGE M. LEWIS and Mrs. Lewis, The White House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

SILVER WEDDINGS

EASTON : HUTCHINSON.—On Aug. 2, 1905, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, HERBERT AUGUSTUS EASTON, son of the late William Easton, of Brighton, to GRACE FLORENCE GRIFFIN HUTCHINSON, daughter of Berks Thompson Hutchinson, of Cape Town, South Africa. Present address: 11, Rosecroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, and Yonder Cottage, Cooden Beach, Sussex.

GIBSON : RICKARDS.—On Aug. 3, 1905, at the Parish Church, Burnham, by the Rev. W. Brooke Richards, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dobbins Hurst-Jones, BASIL T. GIBSON, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of the late Rev. H. A. Gibson, Vicar of Lindale, to DOROTHY, youngest child of the late W. H. RICKARDS and Mrs. Rickards, Woodlea, Burnham, Bucks. Present address: 5, Sunbridge, Cuddington, S.W.19.

SILVER WEDDINGS (continued)

STEVENS : GORDON.—On Aug. 2, 1905, at Wynberg, Cape, LIEUT. HAROLD STEVENS, R.A., to BERTHA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES GORDON, of "St. Andrew's," Wynberg.

DIAMOND WEDDING

BEDDOW : TAYLOR.—On Aug. 2, 1870, at Acton Baptist Church, by the Rev. John Keed, JOSIAH BEDDOW, to ESTHER ANNIE TAYLOR, eldest daughter of the late James Bonwick, F.E.G.S., of Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On July 31, 1930, at Tullichewan, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, MARGARET CHIENE WEIR, beloved wife of JAMES SCOTT ANDERSON. Funeral on Monday, Aug. 4, from house to Alexandria Cemetery, at 2 p.m. Train leaves Glasgow Central Low Level 12.50 p.m. to Balloch. Please advise James McLetchie and Son, Alexandria. This is the only intimation and invitation.

BROWN.—On July 31, 1930, at Orroland, Neston, Cheshire, SARAH FRANCES, widow of HUGH BROWN, of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, aged 81.

BUCKLAND.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 59, Nevern-square, ISABEL MAY, second daughter of the late C. T. BUCKLAND, I.C.S., aged 74.

CADELL.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at York, peacefully, after a short illness, JOHN FRANCIS CADELL, late R.F.A., aged 68 years.

CHATTERTON.—On July 30, 1930, LYDIA ELIZABETH MARY ANN CHATTERTON, widow of Frederick Montague Chatterton, of "Courtfield," Maidenhead.

CONWAY-GORDON.—On July 30, 1930, at Summersdale, Chichester, LIEUT.-COL. J. C. CONWAY-GORDON, late 1st Battn. R.I.I. Funeral St. Richards Church, Chichester, to-day (Saturday), 3 o'clock.

DUNN.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, London, FRED DUNN, husband of Hettie Dunn, of Annet, Berkhampstead, in his 70th year. Funeral private. Memorial service, St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2.15 p.m.

GOODWIN.—On July 30, 1930, at Bridge House, Bakewell, FRANK SWEYNAM GOODWIN, aged 74 years. Funeral at Bakewell to-day (Saturday), at 3.

HAMPDEN.—On Aug. 1, 1930 at the Old Mansion, Ewelme, Oxfordshire, CATHERINE EMMA, widow of PREBENDARY EDWARD RENN HAMPDEN, formerly of Cradley, Herefordshire, at the age of 83 years. Funeral at Ewelme on Monday, Aug. 4, at 3 o'clock.

HAWDEN.—On July 31, 1930, at a London nursing home, ANN S. HAWDEN, eldest daughter of Thomas Eeles, of Sutton, Surrey.

HEWETSON.—On July 28, 1930, at 7, St. Peter's-square, Stamford Brook, HENRY HEWETSON, formerly of 3, Old Quebec-street, in his 78th year. Cremation at Golders Green, to-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock.

HUMPHREYS.—On July 31, 1930, at Ormecourt, W.2, ROBERT HUGHES HUMPHREYS, senior partner of Messrs. C. O. Humphreys and Son, Solicitors, 4 and 5, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C., aged 72. Funeral at Strawberry Hill Cemetery, Teddington, noon to-day (Saturday). Will friends kindly accept this intimation.

LAW.—On July 31, 1930, at Bunchfield, Shottermill, Surrey, the HONBLE. CATHERINE ROSE, LADY LAW, wife of Sir Algernon Law. Funeral at Ashtead, Surrey, at 3 p.m., Tuesday. Flowers can be sent to Ashtead Station.

LETHBRIDGE.—On July 31, 1930, at 17, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, JULIA, widow of WALTER BUCKLER LETHBRIDGE, youngest son of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, third Baronet, of Sandhill Park, Somerset. Funeral, Wednesday, Aug. 6, at Radipole, Dorset, at 2.15. Cars meet 10.30 train from Paddington at Weymouth.

LISTER.—On July 31, 1930, passed peacefully away at 57, Cromwell-road, London, LUCY LISTER (nee Spurrell), widow of the Rev. Brooks Priestley Lister, M.A., rector for 34½ years. Memorial service at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, London, S.W.7, at 12 noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 6. Interment (after cremation in London) at Anfield Park Cemetery, Liverpool, on Wednesday, Aug. 20.

MAGRATH.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at Oxford, the REV. JOHN RICHARD MAGRATH, D.D., J.P., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, aged 91. Funeral service in Queen's College Chapel on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at noon. Cremation at Golders Green.

NEAME.—On Tuesday, July 29, 1930, suddenly, at Mon Abri, Wem, Shropshire, MARTHA EMILY NEVETT.

ORR.—On July 31, 1930, in London, LAURA GERTRUDE IDA, third daughter of the late HENRY ADAIR ORR, of Pemberley, Bedford. No mourning.

PAUL.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at 67, Egerton-gardens, S.W.3, VIOLET, beloved wife of HENRY PAULL, and elder daughter of the late Henry Pepys. Funeral at Putney Vale at 2.30, Tuesday, Aug. 5.

PEARSON.—On July 30, 1930, at 2, Barn-cottages, Seaford, HANNAH FLASHMAN, widow of the REVEREND DANIEL PEARSON, aged 82 years. Interment at Alfriston, Sussex, to-day (Saturday), at 11.15.

RAMSEY.—On July 30, 1930, at Richmond, ERNEST JOHN, eldest son of JOHN RAMSEY, aged 60. No flowers, by request.

RICHARDSON.—On July 29, 1930, at Sowerby House, Thirsk, JOHN SEAVERS RICHARDSON, solicitor, aged 77. Interment at Sowerby, to-day (Saturday), at 2.30.

ROOTHAM.—On July 30, 1930, at Colombo, very suddenly, of anterior polio myelitis, ERIC MELVILLE ROOTHAM, of the Ceylon Police; dearly-beloved and only son of Mrs. Mary Kenyon Rootham, of Gibraltar Lodge, Frome, Dorset, aged 20 years. R.I.P.

SMITHERS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at The Gable, Lane End, Bucks, Mrs. HELENA MAXWELL SMITHERS (nee Twentyman), beloved wife of the late A. E. Smithers, in her 68th year. Funeral arrangements later.

SOLOMON.—On July 28, 1930, at Valmont, Glion, Switzerland, LT.-COL. HAROLD J. SOLOMON, O.B.E., M.C., of 49, Hornton-street, London, W. Funeral at Tour de Peilz Cemetery, near Vevey, to-morrow (Sunday), at 2 p.m. No flowers.

STEPHENS.—On July 30, 1930, at Dronwy, Llanfachreth, near Holyhead, DOROTHEA FORCER, widow of DR. JAMES W. STEPHENS, late of Tynawr, Cardigan.

URQUHART.—On July 31, 1930, at Dundee, suddenly, SIR JAMES URQUHART, LL.D., Solicitor, Dundee. Funeral from Ardmhor, West Ferry, to-day (Saturday), at 1 p.m. Friends wishing to attend, please meet cortege at gates of Western Cemetery, Perth-road, Dundee, at 1.30 p.m.

VAUGHAN THOMAS.—On Aug. 1, 1930, at a nursing home in London, PERCY VAUGHAN THOMAS, of 2, Elm-court, Temple, E.C.4, husband of Hinemoa, elder daughter of Michael and Phœbe, aged 52. No flowers, by request.

WALMSLEY.—On July 31, 1930, very suddenly, EMILY VICTORIA, wife of the late Dr. R. MULLINEUX WALMSLEY. No flowers, by request.

WESTON.—On Aug. 1, 1930, suddenly, at 29, Glazbury-road, W.14, EDWARD CHARLES, the dearly beloved husband of LAURA WESTON. Interment Golders Green, Cemetery, North Sheen, 11.45 Wednesday, Aug. 6.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BARKBY.—In ever loving memory of our dear son, HARTLEY BARKBY, 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd West Lancashire R.F.A., killed in action near Guillemont, Aug. 2, 1916, aged 19 years.

BLAKE.—In proud dear remembrance of LAURENCE WORTLEY CECIL DYNEVOR BLAKE, sub-lieutenant, R.N., only beloved child of the late Sir Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., and Lady Blake, killed in H.M.S. Ariel, Aug. 2, 1918, aged 19 and 9 months, after four years' active service.

CLARK.—In ever-loving memory of our dear boy LYONEL LATIMER CLARK (LYLE), 2nd Lieut., R.H.A., attd. R.F.C. (60th Squadron), killed when flying over the enemy's lines, Aug. 2, 1916. Buried at Beaumetz-Cartigny.

JONES.—In loving memory of CAPT. KINGSMILL W. JONES, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., attd. 1st Bn. The Buffs, killed in action Aug. 2, 1918.

"In arduis fidelis."

MOORSOM.—In loving memory of ALFRED EDGAR MOORSOM, Lieut., Suffolk Regiment, who died on Aug. 3, 1916, aged 22, of wounds received at Bazentin-le-Petit.

NEWTON.—In fond and ever-loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. H. J. NEWTON, R.F.C., shot down at Beaumetz-Cartigny, Aug. 2, 1916.

BROWNING.—In proud memory of our most precious boy, FIT.-LIEUT. LANCELOT HAROLD BROWNING, R.A.F., M.C., D.F.C., F.R. Met. Soc., who, after 13 years of service, died on duty owing to a wing breaking, Aug. 2, 1928.—DAD and MUM.

Sans peur et sans reproche.

COHN.—In loving memory of REBECCA, our devoted wife and mother, who entered Rest Aug. 2, 1923. Ever sadly missed. MAURICE, ALBERT, EDGAR.

DOWNES.—In loving memory of my darling husband, JOHN SKELTON, who fell asleep on AUG. 3, 1926.

MOORE.—To the dear memory of LIEUTENANT E. L. D. MOORE, Royal Navy, Observer, H.M.S. Furious, killed whilst flying, Aug. 3, 1928.

Sans peur et sans reproche.

SELBY.—In ever loving memory of LIEUT.-COL. C. M. WESTROP SELBY, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who passed away Aug. 3, 1929.

'Phones: Telegrams:
Welbeck 8714; 5268. Uneraluma, Phone, London.

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PERSONAL

MY LID.—It's terrible to face, but your sweet message comforts me. Will you write? Always careful. News would cheer.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classification see column seven.

SINCE her return from Ireland, BRENDA the MARCHIONESS of DUFFERIN and AVA has been ill and is unable to attend to any correspondence. She would therefore again like to convey her GRATEFUL THANKS to the many kind friends who have written to her.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, on 28th July, between Hampstead and Piccadilly-street, DIAMOND and PLATINUM WRISTLET WATCH, genuine band.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD for return to Slade, 46, Princes-gate, grey white and tan small crossed TERRIER BITCH disappearing panic 17th inst. near Harrods, Wednesday evening, July 30th, about 7 o'clock.

LOST, on Thursday, July 24, probably in St. Martin's-lane, GOLD BAG, studded diamonds and rubies, small chain purse inside.—Anyone returning same to Flat No. 24, Portman-mansions, W., will be rewarded.

LOST, in Hyde Park, 11 a.m. July 30th, SEALYHAM TERRIER DOG answering to name Tim; white, brown markings on head and black spot at root of tail. £5 reward on applying to Nice, Hall Porter, Brown's Hotel, Albemarle-street.

OVAL.—WANTED, THREE SEATS adjoining for four days.—Write Holmwood Lodge, Ascot.

WANTED, TWO SEATS OVAL TEST, Chambers, 44, Tverna-gardens, Kensington, Kelvin 9563.

OBER AMMERGAU.—RESERVED ACCOMMODATION four persons, performance September 3, for DISPOSAL at cost price (£8).—Box 64, Hosburn's Library, Church street, Kensington, W.8.

THE Board of Inland Revenue ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of £25 conscience money from "Epsilon."

PARENTS ASK PRAYERS that only child mentally and physically imprisoned may regain freedom.

SHOOTING over 750 ACRES, only 20 miles London early attractive house; to be LET; no agents.—Write Box Z.681. The Times, E.C.4.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Only 4s. 6d. per poor child for fortnight. Will you do this good action and send a Pound to-day for the Children's Country Holidays Fund to the Earl of Arran (Rooms 3 and 4), Buckingham Palace, S.W.1? We sent away over 32,000 children. This year, owing to lack of funds, we have had to reduce our numbers by several thousands.

OSBORNE, I. of W., KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Manager, Mrs. Violet Rays. Electrical treatment and special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor, East Cowes, I. of W.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS; 15 minutes Paris, large house in own grounds; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Mme. Coline, Bellevue (S.-et-O.), France.

SWITZERLAND.—For SALE or to be LET, fine stone built CHALET, suitable for school or pension; fashionable winter-summer resort.—Write Box E.4988, The Times, 95, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

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SELSDON PARK GOLF COURSE,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

Half an hour from the City and West End. 500 feet up on the Surrey Hills, in 230 acres of Park (6,355 yards).

The Selsdon Park Hotel is run in conjunction with the Selsdon Park Hotel and the Selsdon Court. Residential terms and illustrated brochure on application. Subscription full members, non-limited.

No entrance fee. Annual subscription 12 guineas, or 10 guineas if not resident within five miles of the course.

Green Fees, Mondays to Fridays, 2s. 6d.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Public Holidays, 5s. 6d.
If playing with members or resident, 5s.

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3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond Ex. perienced masters. Trained hacks for sale or hire. Quiet ponies for children.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping), Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Pelsey 1488. W. J. Smith, Ltd.

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ARDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SOFT-COATED WHEATEN TERRIERS, SEALYHAM COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection. Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele.: Byfleet 274.

A Delightful medium-sized breed; young BLACKHOUND BITCH; grandson Champion Rob Roy; 10 months; 10gns.—Holmes, Thatched House, Hampton Wick, Kingston 5082.

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CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults; champion pedigrees; fit show or companions.—Miss Crossman, Trashurst, Penshurst, Kent. Penshurst 2.

CHARMING BLACK COCKER DOG PUPPIES, 12 weeks; thoroughly healthy; pedigree; 3½gns. each.—Inspection or particulars Chalvington Stud Farm, Dicker, Sussex.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

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GOLDEN RETRIEVERS.—From one dog; selected Registered stock; four months; walked on 600-acre farm; £5 5s. Edward Rose, Grange Farm, Oldhurst, Huntingdon.

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SEASIDE BUNGALOW, August or September; bath, garage, &c.; sub seven; say period.—Thomas, The Links, Gorleston.

TROUBLESOME BOY.—Headmaster offers to accept next term and take personal charge of boy who needs DISCIPLINE and firm management.—Write Box Z.657, The Times, E.C.4.

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	—	Aug. 8
Malwa	13,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
†Naldera	17,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
*Viceroy of India	20,000	Gibson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	17,500	Hendham	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rampura	17,000	Cadiz	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rajputana	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Maloja	11,000	Bignell	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera	18,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
Carthage	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Ellora	15,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
‡ Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Sept. 11	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
*Nagoya (cargo)	5,283	—	Aug. 9	—
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Karmala	9,000	Hollo	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers for Malta, § for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
†MURDOCK	7,279	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARPFIELD	8,000	Aug. 26	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
DUMANA	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,278	—	—	Aug. 2
†MARCHA	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. *23
MOYRA	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6
MORVADA	8,231	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20

‡ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles
*MODASA	9,070	—	—	—	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
†MIANA	9,067	Sept. 4	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

‡ Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. & STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro	Immingham	LONDON

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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

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P. & O., Docombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I. & N.Z. Co., Goldsby, Hanshy and Co., 1 & 2, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3.; (Queensland Ports), Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
HURUNUI	12,500	Oct. 17
REMUERA	13,500	Oct. 24

* Via Suva. † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Telg., Avenue 3226), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jamieson, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From †Vancouver.	From †San Francisco.
NIAGARA	Aug. 20	Sept. 3
WELLINGTON	—	Oct. 1
AORANGI	Sept. 17	—
MAKURA	—	Oct. 1

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA, Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool
¶BARADINE	13,000	—	Aug. 2	—
BARRABOOL	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
¶ BALLARAT	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden. Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	17,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

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Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Saloons and Fares Equal to 1st Class from

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

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Two weeks from £21.
Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Homeric	Wed., Aug. 6	Majestic	Wed., Aug. 20
Olympic	Wed., Aug. 13	Homeric	Wed., Aug. 27

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Britannic	Sat., Aug. 2	Cedric	Sat., Aug. 16
(2) Baltic	Sat., Aug. 9	(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic	Fri., Aug. 8	Albertic	Fri., Aug. 29
Doric	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic	Fri., Sept. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic			Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westerland	Aug. 2
(6) Belgenland	Aug. 9

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	Sat., Aug. 2
(4) Pennland	Sat., Aug. 16

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LONGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 17,998 tons	Aug. 2	Aug. 30
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	Aug. 16	Sept. 13

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK

MAURETANIA - - - AUG. 2

*CARMANIA ... Aug. 2 AQUITANIA ... Aug. 9
Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK

*SAMARIA - - - - - - AUG 2

†LACONIA ... Aug. 9 *FRANCONIA ... Aug. 16
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

AURANIA - - - - - - AUG. 2

ASCANIA ... Aug. 9 ALAUNIA ... Aug. 16
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - - - - - AUG. 9

ANTONIA ... Aug. 15 †LETITIA ... Aug. 23
† From Glasgow previous day.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 21, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA	Sailing Aug. 15	LONDON
INANDA	Sailing Sept. 12	LONDON

Six weeks' Round Voyage £67 inclusive.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
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Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
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Hobsons Bay	14,136 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1

Fares from £38 to £52.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

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*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	15 Aug.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	12 Sept.
†PAMANA	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.

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HECTOR	13 Sept.	SARPEDON	8 Nov.
ANCHISES	27 Sept.		

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(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	Liverpool	13th	SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	Liverpool	11th	OCT.

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†GUILDFORD CASTLE	Aug. 7	London. Southampton.
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†LLANGIBBY CASTLE	Aug. 14	—
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	—	Aug. 15

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Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.
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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"PEGU"	9th Aug.	—
"BURMA"	15th Aug.	23rd Aug.

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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,500	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

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Through Bookings from Europe.

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ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

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*CIRCASSIA	Aug. 29	†BRITANNIA	Sept. 24
*†ISIS	Sept. 12	†CASTALIA	Oct. 10

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CLASS CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

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TRANSYLVANIA	Aug. 8	CAMERONIA	Aug. 23
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,022	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,481	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA	9,298	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

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BERMUDA,	France,	PANAMA
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Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA	12,237	Aug. 14
OROPESA	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA	12,007	Sept. 11
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TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

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MONTCLARE	...	Aug. 8
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LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.)	...	Aug. 8
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.)	...	Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.)	...	Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	...	Aug. 23

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Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9
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From Immingham Aug. 23rd. 23 days, 4,000 miles, from 40 Gns.

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ANDRE LEBON	Aug. 14	Aug. 28	PORTHOS

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.

GENERAL VOYRON	Aug. 8	Aug. 22	FR. GRANDIDIER

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Direct regular Passenger Services to
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SPECIAL AUTUMN CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN AND ADRIATIC
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100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
Christmas Tour to South Africa, £100.
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WONDERFUL FIJI.
BEAUTIFUL NEW ZEALAND.
DAINTY JAPAN.

THE FIFTEENTH WORLD TOUR leaves London the 25th November for the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Borneo, Philippines, China, Japan, Rocky Mountains of Canada, &c.
Descriptive itinerary from Mr. EDWARD GRAY, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.A.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

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A small selection of
2,000 HOTELS and 700 RESORTS,
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GEORGE LUNN A.B.C.

Prices include return travel from London, seven days' full hotel accommodation, taxes, gratuities, two conveyances at destination (and in Paris, out and home).

BADEN-BADEN		Holland	£14 14 6
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Ask for A.B.C. Tour Free.
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N. S. BISHOP, F.R.G.S.,
accompanies the ELEVENTH WORLD TOUR (not a Cruise) to Ceylon, Malay, Java, Siam, Ankor, China (Pekin), Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., and Canada.—N. S. Bishop, F.R.G.S., 150, Auckland-road, London, S.E.19.

YACHTS AND LAUNCHES

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

AUXILIARY YAWL, 35 tons; oak; teak fittings; electric light; sleeps 11; passed survey. Bargain, £750.—Christie, 108, Lots-road, Chelsea.

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3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

HYLAND 45ft. Twin-screw Cruiser; six berths; bath (hot and cold); £1,500. Delivery immediately anywhere coast British Isles. Photo and specification.—HYLAND, LIMITED, WAKEFIELD.

MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES, LORRIES AND ACCESSORIES

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

FOR SALE

BARGAIN.—FIAT Laudaulette 1928, six-cylinder, 20 h.p.; condition as new; special Mayfair body; disappearing cricket seats; tax and insurance paid; price £275; trial by appointment.—Write Box S.1816, The Times, E.C.4.

HUMBER 1930 "Snipe" Pullman Landaulette, registered but quite unmarked. Sole reason for selling, owner has purchased 37 h.p. car. Cost, with accessories, £795. Three months ago. For immediate cash would accept £500.—Write Box J.936, The Times, E.C.4.

LATEST type BLACK HAWK STUTZ SALOON, new and unregistered. List price £825. Will accept £625 or near offer.—H. H. Timberlake, Ltd., 28, King-street, Wigan. Tele., 312-513.

MODEL 70 CHRYSLER SALOON, new and unregistered, but showroom soiled. List price £515. Will accept £400.—H. H. Timberlake, Ltd., 28, King-street, Wigan. Tele., 312-513.

18/55 TALBOT Saloon Landaulette, first used 1927. Original ownership. Cost £1,050. Price £175.—Chauffeur, 36, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 5894.

FOR HIRE

TRAVEL DE LUXE!

LUXURIOUS CARS at inexpensive rates, 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 a.m., touring rate, including chauffeur's board and lodging, 10d. per mile; 103 mi

The Estate Market

LINK WITH WESLEY

KELVEDON HALL

When the pulpits of the Church of England were closed against him, John Wesley sought other places from which to deliver his message. It is recorded that he liked having to do so in the open air as little as he liked the employment of uneducated lay-preachers.

What marvel (he said) the devil does not like field-preaching. Neither do I. I love a commodious room and a handsome pulpit.

The "commodious room" he had for one of his last sermons, which he preached shortly before his death, was the dining-room of Kingston House, Leatherhead, and the date was February 23, 1791. The next day, on the lawn of the house, he gave a short address. Kingston House will be sold next month by Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square) and Messrs. White and Sons (Dorking). It is mainly of the Queen Anne type, with a Georgian porch. The Stuart staircase was apparently first fixed in another residence.

Muckairn, near Loch Etive, in Argyllshire, 1,710 acres, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley at Glasgow on August 20. Trout fishing in a private loch, sea fishing, a pier and boat-house, and a large area of shooting are included.

Lighthouses, when no longer required for their primary purpose, are sometimes adapted as dwellings, and the boldness of the situation perhaps outweighs a certain lack of residential suitability. The advantage of the prominence of a lighthouse and of well-built cottages may be enjoyed on the Norfolk coast at Happisburgh. The Trinity Brethren have decided to dispose of freeholds there, and Mr. John Dixon (North Walsham) will hold the auction next Wednesday. The local pronunciation of Happisburgh is "Hazeboro."

Kelvedon Hall, a house of Adam architectural style, containing mantelpieces, staircases, ceilings, and doors reputed to have been designed by "the Adelphi Brethren," is for sale with 147 acres for £10,000, through Messrs. Kemsleys (Bishopsgate), who gave a view of it in *The Times* yesterday (p. 26).

Messrs. A. B. Wyndham-Thomas and Mr. K. G. Kemp have opened offices as estate agents in London-road, Sevenoaks.

Ellerman Property Trust, Limited (Moorgate), with Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden (Maddox-street) and Messrs. Vickers and Stanley (Berners-street), offer tenancies of shops and offices in a new building, Nos. 55, 57, and 59, Oxford-street, at the corner of Soho-street.

SALE BY AUCTION

GEORGE F. BALL

SKEGNESS.—The Ship Hotel, freehold fully-licensed. "free house," &c. £12,175

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Harrison and Hetherington	Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle	Freehold Estate.

The R.N. and R.M. (inter-port) swimming championships will take place at Chatham on September 2, and the inter-Services swimming championships at Aldershot on October 10, 11, and 13.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

(Continued from Page Two)

HELPS AND NURSES

CLERGYMAN'S daughter (20) wishes post as Lady Help with maid; excellent references.—Write Box N.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, ages 31; Mrs. Torman will personally recommend, with her three years; wife good Cook, &c.; husband reliable Chauffeur, help house or garden; £100; no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

EXPERIENCED male Cook, 27, wants post mid-August.—W. Farr, Platt House Farm, Wrotham, Kent.

REFINED Young Man, age 22. College education, desires position as Valet to Gentleman; highest credentials.—Mr. Henderson, 92, Tydraw-street, Port Talbot.

YOUNG man, 21, desires post as Manservant to a bachelor gentleman; country preferred.—Stiggals, 49, Mount-street, Park-lane.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

WANTED, reliable Chauffeur-Gardener, careful driver; wife able to help in house if needed; cottage.—Mrs. Ward, Netherby, Tring, Herts.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

EXPERIENCED Chauffeur seeks situation; 20 years' clean licence; five years last post; excellent driver; all repairs; good references; used to electric light plant; age 35.—Write Box Z.606, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-SECRETARY, single, 35; own repairs.—Box 91, Whiteleys, Queen's-road, W.2. Padd. 8029.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; excellent man for London; over 20 years' experience with all makes of cars; used to Continental tours; excellent references; married; free now.—Mr. H. Porter, 4, Portman-mews South.

GENTLEMAN highly recommends his head Chauffeur-Mechanic to lady or gentleman requiring first-class man; 28; single; smart; life experience; Rolls, any make; Town or country.—Write Taylor, 4, Lilestone House, North-street, W.8.

LADY, well educated, very desirous situation Chauffeur-Companion to lady; 10 years' experience driving; 28.—Write Companion, Beeches, Crowboro, Sussex.

MR. O'Brien, Welbeck House, Welbeck-street, highly recommends his head Chauffeur; 11 years' perfect service; Rolls, Bentley, others.—Write first Goodman, Rookery Nook, Victoria-drive, Eastbourne.

THOROUGHLY experienced Chauffeur-Mechanic requires situation; any car, or electrical installation; 15 years' experience; age 33, married; present employer highly recommends.—Write Box 00747, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

4 lines 10s. (minimum)

TO COLLECTORS.—For SALE, Complete Set of 15 LONDON CRIES after Wheatley, in coloured stipples. Published by Museum Galleries; £200 cash.—Write Box Z.661, The Times, E.C.4.

GARDENERS

LIEUT.-COL. Sir A. G. Weigall, K.C.M.G., Petwood, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, wishes to recommend his Head Working Gardener (E. Ralph) to anyone requiring the services of a first-class man. Life experience in all branches; age 38; married, no family. Free when suited.

SKILLED Gardeners, all grades.—Employers requiring same should send full particulars to Horticultural Employment Bureau, 27, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2. (No fee employers.)

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

AS Cook and Parlourman where kitchenmaid or between maid kept; excellent references.—Write Box N.1808, The Times, E.C.4.

MARRIED Couple, ages 31; Mrs. Torman will personally recommend, with her three years; wife good Cook, &c.; husband reliable Chauffeur, help house or garden; £100; no family; any part; no booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

EXPERIENCED male Cook, 27, wants post mid-August.—W. Farr, Platt House Farm, Wrotham, Kent.

REFINED Young Man, age 22. College education, desires position as Valet to Gentleman; highest credentials.—Mr. Henderson, 92, Tydraw-street, Port Talbot.

YOUNG man, 21, desires post as Manservant to a bachelor gentleman; country preferred.—Stiggals, 49, Mount-street, Park-lane.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

KITCHENMAID (Catholic); Town or country.—Mrs. Coleman's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

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YOUNG man, 21, desires post as Manservant to a bachelor gentleman; country preferred.—Stiggals, 49, Mount-street, Park-lane.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

LADY Cook, Housekeeper, or Assistant, R.C., Atholl Crescent (Edinburgh) trained, desires post.—Apply Miss Fortune, Portaferry, Ireland.

WIDOW and Daughter (gentlewomen) wish for care of house during owner's absence for some months; excellent references.—Write Box R.1757, The Times, E.C.4.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; highly recommended country maids, ages 35; specializes in baking bread, scones, &c.; good valet and needlewoman; easy part.—Domestic Agency, 41, High-street, Eton, Windsor 'Phone 1.

TEMPORARY Cook; good, seeks post for seaside; now disengaged.—Letters G. L., 40, Radnor-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

KITCHENMAID (Catholic); Town or country.—Mrs. Coleman's Agency, 240, Earl's Court-road.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

56TH DIVISION AT SHORNCLIFFE

PREPARING TO ATTACK DOVER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SHORNCLIFFE, AUG. 1

Although Divisional Headquarters have been set up in the hutted camp at Shorncliffe which houses the Army School of Education, Major-General H. Isacke's 56th (1st London) Division covers an attenuated line, with enormous gaps here and there, stretching from the artillery practice ranges on Salisbury Plain to the cliff-top east of Dover Castle. In view of the inter-Brigade exercise to be held here next Thursday and the necessity for several days of preparation General Isacke has been with his outlying artillery at West Down for the last few days so that he may give the later days of the fortnight to the troops at Brighton, Shorncliffe, and Dover, whom I mentioned in my message yesterday. Here, on Dibgate Farm, which lies above Sandgate beach, north-west of the 10th Infantry Brigade's permanent quarters, Colonel P. R. O. A. Simner's 2nd London Infantry Brigade, minus the H.A.C., lies encamped on a site which at times has held more than two brigades. With the infantry are the whole of Divisional Signals (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Fox) and Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Newton's Divisional Train, less a supply section at Dover.

Divisional Signals, besides establishing wireless communication with the camp at Falmer, is, like many of its fellow formations, experimenting with a view to dispensing entirely with "No. 6," even in its present semi-mechanized condition. In the trials already carried out the telephone cable wagon, as well as the mounted cable thrower, has been abandoned. The reels are carried on the tractor-lorry, upon which, with the aid of a swivel-rowlock from a racing boat and a light pole, a thrower has been extemporized that, if not perfect, seems to contain the germ of a mechanical wirelayer that ultimately may develop into something quite practical.

The Signals unit, unfortunately, is weaker than it was at last year's camp (there are 12 officers here and 150 other ranks); but completer mechanization, possibly, may improve recruiting.

The Divisional Train which, with Signals, will take part in the Inter-Brigade operations, has 11 officers and 75 other ranks in camp, and, as the Train is acting as supply and transport to all the troops here and to the other 56th Division formations at Dover, every officer and man is needed. The R.A.S.C. are getting considerable assistance from their "opposite numbers" in the Shorncliffe garrison. Colonel C. F. Cooke has lectured to them on "Organization for War" and other subjects; and a demonstration by six-wheeled lorries is promised for to-morrow. "Middle Saturday" is visitors' day, and the demonstration will help to entertain the R.A.S.C. guests, among whom will be the honorary colonel, Sir Frederick Green.

Of the three battalions of the 168th Brigade, the 7th London (Colonel W. B. Vince) is the strongest, its camp states showing 18 officers and 350 other ranks. The City of London Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. McDonald) have 17 officers and 234 other ranks here. The London Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Paley) is unusually and inexplicably weak. There are only 14 officers and 225 other ranks in the lines; but they form a high percentage of H.Q. strength. It is difficult to understand why this battalion, which attests many men from public schools and others of almost similar social status, should have dropped so far below establishment, for the battalion's activities include almost everything that a young man could desire.

GOOD NIGHT WORK

Colonel Simner has allowed a battalion day to each unit this week; but the advent of many one-week men on Sunday will compel a reversion to elementary practices for the first two days of next week. The battalion "day" in each case became a day and night. The City Rifles, who started the scheme on Wednesday, made a long night of it, for their companies only returned to camp at breakfast-time, being prepared. The L.R.B. and 7th London carried out similar operations on the following evening and they too postponed their return to camp until long after daybreak. The work of all three units during the hours of darkness was extremely good. Direction was kept remarkably well and communication was maintained with more regularity than could have been expected from runners who were mostly townsmen.

The night operations, while they have familiarized the battalions with the type of country over which they will manoeuvre in the Inter-Brigade exercise next week, have not taken them actually into the Dover-Folkestone district. Any attack upon Dover, to be successful, must begin with a race for Capel and the assurance of security on the Alkham flank. The hard marching and the cross-country work which the 168th Brigade has done this week will at least prepare its battalions for the heavier work which is to come next Thursday.

The "Territorial Year" experiment has been carried out very fully in the 168th Brigade. The Staff College has lent Captain C. B. Robertson, A. and S.H., and Captain G. St. J. Martin, Royal Signals; the 2nd Rifle Brigade has lent Mr. E. J. C. King-Salter; the 1st Manchester Regiment has lent Mr. G. D. Cooper, and the 1st Grenadier Guards have lent Captain G. A. I. Dury and three strong machine-gun platoons.

The Y.M.C.A. has set up a tent in this camp, in which Mr. J. W. Strode and 11 workers from the Central Area, whilst dispensing creature comforts and providing entertainment, create the "atmosphere" which I have mentioned in a previous report as a most valuable contribution to the welfare of the troops and the tone of the camp.

WITH THE O.T.C.

NIGHT OPERATIONS ON SALISBURY PLAIN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TIDWORTH, AUG. 1

In the last two days in the O.T.C. camps on Salisbury Plain much progress has been made with training in the fine weather, and already both the Pennings and Park battalions are reaching a state of efficiency satisfying to commanding officers.

The thirst for knowledge of the working of modern arms of war is one of the remarkable features, and the commanders of demonstration platoons and the gunners and tank men stationed in the camp are surprised at the splendid keenness displayed.

Late last night the sound of aeroplanes proved that the air arm was cooperating with those battalions of cadets who were on night operations. The other battalions will have their turn to-night. To-day the advance stages of platoon training and the beginning of company training were features of both camps.

This week-end a number of visitors, including parents and relatives, will be entertained, and after church parade on Sunday both brigades will have sports meetings attended by these visitors. On Monday battalions will be engaged in mimic battles on a larger scale than hitherto, and though some of the schools, having come a day earlier than the rest, will leave the district on Tuesday, the majority of the battalions will take part in a great battle, the regular forces of tanks, artillery, and aeroplanes assisting. They will strike camp on Wednesday.

R.A.F. STAFF COLLEGE ENTRIES

The procedure has now been adopted of selecting officers for the R.A.F. Staff College for two courses immediately following the qualifying examination at the first selection board held after the examination. An officer who qualifies may be selected at once for either of the two courses following. Should he not be selected for either, he will still be regarded as eligible for the third course after the examination. If not selected for this, he must again, if eligible, sit for the examination before he can be considered for selection. This change has no retrospective effect as regards the qualifying examinations held in 1929 and 1930.

R.N. AND R.M. GOLFING SOCIETY

The R.N. and R.M. Golfing Society have arranged the following autumn fixtures:—

Sept. 27, Bar Golfing Society, at Woking; Oct. 4, Roehampton Golf Club, at Roehampton; Oct. 18 and 19, Frilford Heath Golf Club, at Frilford Heath; Oct. 25, Hankley Common Golf Club, at Hankley; Nov. 1, Household Brigade Golfing Society.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

DOCKYARD HOLIDAYS

The week's annual leave with pay which the Government decided to grant to all workpeople in the Royal dockyards and other Admiralty establishments in this country begins to-day. The concession applies to all industrial employees who have been in the Admiralty service for a year. When the announcement was made, the Joint Industrial Council tried to persuade the Admiralty to alter their plan of closing the yards during August Bank Holiday week by allowing men to take their holiday when they liked, but without success. "Navy Week" at the three principal home ports has been arranged to coincide with the dockyard holiday, and begins to-day.

COMMAND OF THE VINDICTIVE

Commander R. H. De'ath, late executive officer of the cruiser CORNWALL in China, has been appointed in command of H.M.S. VINDICTIVE, which rejoined the Nore Reserve on July 25 after a trooping voyage to the Far East. Commander De'ath specialized in torpedoes, and during the War was torpedo lieutenant of the cruiser DEVONSHIRE, the light cruiser ROYALIST, and the flotilla leaders FAULKNER and SAUMAREZ. He received French and Russian decorations for War service, and was promoted to commander in June, 1922, after being torpedo officer on the Third Flotilla staff.

AIRCRAFT-CARRIER'S TRIALS

The aircraft-carrier COURAGEOUS, Captain A. H. Norman, C.M.G., has been undocked at Devonport this week on the conclusion of her refitting refit. During August she will carry out a series of tests, beginning with a basin trial yesterday. On September 6 she will proceed to Portsmouth, her manning port, to embark aircraft *personnel* and stores, in readiness to join the Atlantic Fleet about the end of that month. The COURAGEOUS is taking the place of the ARGUS, which has reduced to reserve at Devonport.

DESTROYER AS GUARDSHIP

The destroyer TRINIDAD has been ordered to act as guardship during the Burnham-on-Crouch yachting week, to be held from August 30 to September 6. The TRINIDAD is one of the two vessels at present serving as emergency destroyers at the Nore. She was completed in 1918, and served during the last months of hostilities under the command of Commander A. R. Farquhar, D.S.C., now assistant to the Director of Navigation, Admiralty.

H.M.S. SCARBOROUGH

At Wallsend Shipyard Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson have just completed and delivered another sloop, namely, H.M.S. SCARBOROUGH, after a series of power and speed trials at the mouth of the Tyne, which were all accomplished to the satisfaction of every one concerned. The last trial was held on July 31, after which the ship left for Chatham. The SCARBOROUGH is a sister ship to H.M.S. FOLKESTONE, which was delivered last June. Both these ships were engined and boilered by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., of St. Peter's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The main propelling machinery consists of two sets of steam turbines with single reduction gear, steam being supplied by oil-fired water-tube boilers.

NEW ZEALAND SLOOPS

Both the sloops attached to the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy are now cruising among the Pacific islands. The LABURNUM, Commander H. E. Hotham, D.S.C., is to leave Rarotonga to-morrow (Sunday) for the following:—Niue, August 6-7; Pago Pago, August 9-14; Apia, August 15, and thence to cruise in the Tokelau group. The VERONICA, in which Commander G. W. T. Robertson is being relieved by Commander H. L. Morgan, D.S.O., should leave Malo to-day for Tangoa and the Segund Canal. Later movements should be: — Hog Harbour, August 3; Wui Wui, August 4; Brounanga, August 5; Leunkel, August 6; White Sands, August 6; Vila, August 7-8; and Suva, August 11.

R.N. WARRANT OFFICERS' FUND

As a result of the proceeds of Navy Weeks held in 1929 a grant of £659 14s. 4d. has been made to the R.N. and R.M. Warrant Officers' Benevolent Fund. Another grant of £659 has also been received from the proceeds of the Royal Tournament, 1929. This fund was started in March, 1925, with a grant of £5,000 by the Admiralty from the residue of the Naval Prize Fund. The object of the fund is to alleviate cases of distress among warrant officers of the R.N. and R.M., those eligible for assistance being "all officers of and from warrant rank under the rank of lieutenant."

SECURITY BATTALIONS IN INDIA

A July Indian Army Order notifies that a British infantry battalion allotted to internal security duties will be affiliated to each British battalion allotted to the field army or covering troops for the purpose of supplying such British *personnel* as may be required on mobilization. In accordance with this arrangement security battalions at Delhi, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Ambala, Sialkot, Dinapore, Allahabad, Lebong, Mhow, Kamptee, Nasirabad, Cawnpore, Rangoon, Maymyo, and Poona will be affiliated to field army or covering troops at Nowshera, Peshawar, Landi Kotal, Multan, Razmak, Rawalpindi, Lucknow, Quetta, Jhansi, Chakrata, Bareilly, and Ahmednagar.

FOURTH SUBMARINE FLOTILLA

The Admiralty have ordered that the new depôt-ship MEDWAY, Captain Colin Cantlie, D.S.C., and the submarines OSIRIS, OSWALD, OTUS, and ODIN are to be known as the Fourth Submarine Flotilla as from yesterday. These vessels are now at Singapore, and should leave there to-morrow for Hong-kong, to replace the TITANIA and submarines of the "L" class which have already returned home. Other new submarines will join the Fourth Flotilla shortly. The OLYMPUS, after trials in Scottish waters, was expected at Devonport yesterday. The ORPHEUS is carrying out trials on the Clyde. The PARTHIAN, completing at Chatham Dockyard, is expected to be ready for service on December 20.

EMBARKING CERTIFICATE RULE

As misapprehension exists on the point the War Office has issued an instruction concerning the liability of soldiers on furlough from abroad (and their families) for expenses incurred in obtaining the certificate of freedom from infectious disease and of general fitness before embarking on a transport to return to their stations. In the United Kingdom soldiers will attend at a military hospital or reception station to obtain the certificate. If distance precludes this the soldier may go to a civilian doctor, but in no case can expenses be claimed from Army funds. This does not apply to cases of furlough when ordered for examination as to fitness for a further term of Colonial service on pay from Colonial funds.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BAHIA, July 30.—Delhi left for Maceio.
BARROW, July 31.—Pandora left for Portsmouth.
CHATHAM, July 31.—Scarborough arrived.
CHINWANGTAO, July 29.—Bruce, Thracian, and Stormcloud left for Hong-kong.
ERISSOS BAY, July 30.—Sussex, Devonshire, Achates, and Sunset arrived.
FUKUOKA, July 30.—Berwick arrived.
GRIMSBY, July 31.—Harebell left.
HANKOW, July 29.—Aphis arrived.
HONG-KONG, July 29.—Serapis arrived. July 30.—Seraph left on patrol.
HULL, July 31.—Harebell arrived.
ICHANG, July 29.—Tern left for Chungking.
KIUKIANG, July 29.—Ladybird left for Hankow.
NAVARIN, July 31.—Whitley arrived.
PATRAS, July 30.—Whitley arrived and left for Navarin.
POROS BAY, July 31.—Revenge left for Spetsai.
PORT KAPPARI, July 31.—Royal Sovereign arrived.
PORTLAND, July 31.—Garry and Lifley left for Portsmouth.
PORTSMOUTH, July 31.—Garry and Lifley arrived.
PROKLA BAY, July 30.—London, Shropshire, Codrington, Acasta, Arrow, and Ardent arrived.
SKIATHOS, July 30.—Curacoa, Curlew, Calypso, Cairo, Stuart, Third Destroyer Division, Douglas, and First Submarine Flotilla (less L 16) arrived.
SPETSAI, July 31.—Queen Elizabeth arrived; and Wilherington arrived and left for Patras.
TENEDOS, July 29.—Sommet and Sirdar arrived.
TYNE, July 31.—Scarborough left for Sheerness.
VATIKA BAY, July 31.—Eagle and Antelope arrived.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

CAPT.—G. P. VIVIAN, to Dauntless (Sept. 18).
COMMR.—D. J. R. SIMSON, to Greenwich (Aug. 14).
LIEUT.-COMMRS.—J. A. GARLAND, to Furious (Aug. 12); R. V. BARTON, to Victory, for Signal School (Aug. 15); and G. E. P. HOW, to Greenwich (Sept. 9).
LIEUTS.—E. A. C. BARKER, to Vernon, for Horsea Island (July 24); and A. D. LUBBEN, lent to Royal Australian Navy, for two years (Aug. 8).
NAVAL CADET.—R. P. G. WILSON, to Repulse (Aug. 5).
SURGN. COMMRS.—H. H. BABINGTON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., to Emperor of India; and F. G. HITCH, M.B., to Renown (Aug. 12); W. W. D. CHILCOTT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Victory, for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth; and J. H. BUDDELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to President, for three months' graduate course (Aug. 14); and I. D. PRICE, D.S.O., M.B., to Pembroke, for R.N. Hospital, Chatham (Aug. 18).
CD. ELECTS.—S. R. G. SPRIDDLE, to Eagle (Aug. 1).

ROYAL MARINES

LIEUTS.—R. M. GIDDY, to Hawkins; and W. M. LANE, to Tiger.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

LIEUT.—J. H. WALKER, to Dryad (Aug. 25).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

SUB-LIEUTS.—G. H. SMITH, to Dolphin (Aug. 2); P. G. MACIVER, to Winchester (Aug. 4); R. K. BOLTON (actg.) and R. S. FROST (actg.), to Vivid (Aug. 2), and to Marlborough (Sept. 13); and F. T. RENNY (prob.), to Vivid (Aug. 2), and to Emperor of India (Sept. 13).
PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—L. STOREY, promoted to Paymr. Lieut. (seny. July 19).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

LIEUT.—E. H. MAYALL, to Constance (Aug. 8).

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

MUSIC AND VARIETY

To-night, at 7.30, there will be broadcast from the National station a variety entertainment to which Mr. Claude Hulbert, Miss Enid Trevor, and Mr. Leslie Weston will contribute. Later in the evening the London Regional station will transmit a light symphony concert, conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis. Special pieces in the programme will be Mozart's Concerto in E flat and his Symphony No. 35 in D.

To-morrow a pianoforte recital will be given from the National station by Miss Isabel Gray, who will play Bach's Prelude, "Allemand and Courante"; and Chopin's Impromptu in A flat and F sharp. In the evening a concert by Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel Orchestra will be relayed from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

SALZBURG FESTIVAL

The B.B.C. announces that the first musical programme to be relayed by telephone line from Austria to British listeners will be broadcast from the London and Midland Regional transmitters on Thursday, between 9.0 and 10.30 p.m., when the Vienna Philharmonic Society Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Bernhard Baumgartner, will be heard playing in the court of the ancient residence of the Prince Archbishop at Salzburg. The programme will be devoted to the works of Mozart and will include, appropriately, the Haffner Serenade composed at Salzburg for the wedding of Elizabeth Haffner in the year 1776.

The extension of Continental relays to Austria marks a further advance in international broadcasting and is made possible by the completion of the new cable from Nurnberg, through Passau in Germany, to Linz in Austria and thence to Vienna. This cable contains broadcasting circuits suitable for high quality music transmissions. There will be further relays from Salzburg on August 20, when Gluck's opera, *Iphigenie in Aulis*, will be conducted by Mr. Bruno Walter in the Festspielhaus, with leading singers and orchestra from the Vienna State Opera; and on August 30, when an orchestral concert of the works of Mozart and Haydn, conducted by Mr. Bruno Walter, will be given in the Mozarteum.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 2, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30**:—The Luton Red Cross Band; George Pizzey (baritone); G. Grossland (cornet solo). **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children. **5.50**:—Birthdays. **6**:—An eye-witness account of the Athletic Meeting, England v. France, at Stamford Bridge, by Mr. H. M. Abrahams. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Announcements; and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Chopin Studies played by Frederick Dawson. **7**:—Literary Competition. **8**—Clothes. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30**:—The Roosters, in variations on an old Army Theme, by Percy Merriman and Frederick Pain; The Three Jinx (in harmony); Two Pairs, Claude Hulbert, Enid Trevor; Paul England, Pat Paterson; Ethel Dudley (light songs at the piano); Joseph Fiers, accordion solos; Leslie Weston (comedian); Fred Lewis, impersonator; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **9**:—Weather; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25**:—Chicago, by Captain A. H. d'Egville. **9.40**:—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; W. H. Squire (violoncello). **10.40-12**:—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

3.30:—National programme. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Reginald King's Orchestra; Flora Collins (soprano). **8**:—Midland Regional programme. **9.30**:—News. **9.35**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **10.15-11.30**:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children; Fairy Voices and other Verses, by Irene Oldershaw. Songs by Geoffrey James (tenor); Rae Robertson and Ethel Bartlett in Duets for Two Pianofortes; Flo the Flamingo, by Mary Haras. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Violin duets by Frank Cantell and Harry Freeman. **7.15**:—The City of Birmingham Police Band; P.C. Cook (cornet solo), relayed from Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham. **8**:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Rae Robertson and Ethel Bartlett (pianofortes). **9.30**:—News. **9.35**:—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—Dance Music. **4.30**:—The Radio Quartet. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Music. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown—Next Week's Music. **7.15**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Phyllis Scott, John Rorke, and the Radio Quartet in Old-Time Songs. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **1-2**:—National programme. **3.30-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitan), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. H. J. Randall—Old Roads of England and Wales. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Holiday Hauntings, written and produced by Francis Worsley, with Mary Cardew, Elsie Eaves, Sidney Evans, Barry Kendall, Ivor Maddox, Donald Davies, and the National Orchestra of Wales Light Orchestra, conducted by Reginald Redman. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Frank Fay—Scenes from Shakespeare. **7.45**:—Irish Lesson. **8**:—Concert—The Station Orchestra; Andy Dunne (tenor); the Station Celeste Orchestra; Mme. K. A. McCaffery (soprano); Hubert Maguire and Company in a Sketch; Ettie and Molly Percy French—Light Variety; Henry Franklin—Violin and Pianoforte Recital; the Station Orchestra. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—1,040kc. (288.5m.). EDINBURGH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—The Wellesley Colliery Prize Band, conducted by William Pegg; George Harris and George Baxter (cornet duet); Mary H. Mitchell (soprano); A. Cunningham (euphonium); A. Suttie (trombone), from Edinburgh. **4.45**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Birthdays. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Music. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. Thomas Henderson—Captain Burt and the Mountains. **7.20**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News; **9.25-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **3.30**:—See Edinburgh. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Edinburgh. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Edinburgh. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Edinburgh. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Doon the Watter, written and produced by T. P. Maley, with Meg Buchanan, William Murtagh, Elsie Payne, Jean Taylor-Smith, Jan'es K. Urquhart, Bertha Waddell, Helen M. Wallace, Harold L. Wightman. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-1**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6-6.40**:—National programme. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News and Items of Naval Information. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—See Cardiff. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—West Regional programme. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Cardiff. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-10.45**:—National programme. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6-6.40**:—National programme. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.25-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. **10**:—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Agricultural Report. **10.5**:—Orchestral Concert. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Talk. **7.30**:—An Extraordinary Occurrence.—Our Art Comedy. **8.15-10.45**:—Inter-relay Programme between Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana. **10.45**:—Time and News. **11**:—Gramophone Records.

**BERLIN (Königswus

Sporting News

RACING

GOODWOOD MEETING

VICTORY OF THE MAC NAB

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

One of the most enjoyable Goodwood meetings of recent years was concluded yesterday in fine weather, better indeed than that of the previous afternoon, for there was no wind, and the sun shone brightly all the time that the racing lasted. The going was firmer than on any of the other afternoons, which probably explains the running of more than one of yesterday's failures. The feature of the day's racing—indeed it has been the feature of the meeting—was the success which attended the horses trained by F. Darling at Beckhampton, and ridden by Fox. This combination was successful no fewer than four times yesterday afternoon, winning three races outright and halving another.

Their most important success was achieved in the chief race of the day, the Chesterfield Cup, which led to considerable betting and a very open market, in which at the start of the race Baytown was favourite. There was also sound support for Lord Bill and for Mr. Dewar's The MacNab, who had run away with the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot. I believe that Baytown's chance would have been more highly esteemed if the going had not been so soft as it was, so that it may well be that his failure to gain even a place did not cause so much surprise to those people who should know most about him as it did to other people. The winner was The MacNab, who, ridden by Fox, caught, and beat, Lord Bill, who had made most of the running, about a furlong from the finish, and then proceeded to go on to win by a length. Lord Bill, on whom Weston put up a few pounds overweight, ran very well, but at the weights was not quite good enough to win. I had thought that, being by Beresford, he would not stay this mile and a quarter, but he was not beaten for that reason. He stayed well enough. N.P.B. was third, while others who ran well were the Irish colt Glannarg, who had had a bad journey from Ireland, and Manipulator. Knight of the Grail was a disappointment, as was Six Wheeler, who probably found the distance of this race beyond him. Mr. Dewar is to be congratulated on his new success, and it is to be hoped that these successes will cause him to be as interested in breeding and racing as was his uncle, the late Lord Dewar, for he is just the type of owner and breeder that is wanted in racing today.

Mr. J. B. Joel followed in his brother's footsteps when he won his first race at the meeting with Fuzzy Wuzzy, who was successful in the opening race, the Chichester Stakes, for which To You was not started. Other notable absentees were Oak Ridge and Caracuette. For a time Hakem was favourite, but support at the end of the betting for Fuzzy Wuzzy and Suspicion ousted him from that position, and at the start of the race Fuzzy Wuzzy and Suspicion were equal favourites at 7 to 2. The start for this race appeared from the Stands to be most unequal, among those who lost ground when the tapes went up, or began slowly, being Suspicion, who generally starts so quickly. Fuzzy Wuzzy and Hakem, on the other hand, were well away and they made the running clear until just inside the Distance, when Hakem was beaten, and Fuzzy Wuzzy, holding off a challenge from Pegasus, who had begun slowly, won by half a length, with Suspicion three-quarters of a length away, third. I have no doubt at all that if Pegasus and Suspicion had got off as well as Fuzzy Wuzzy both would have finished in front of him. However, Mr. Joel was not winning out of his turn.

The Gordon Stakes, which followed, was one of the most exciting races of the meeting, although it concerned only two horses. There were, it is true, two other starters, but a long way from the finish the result, very obviously, lay between Press Gang and Ut Majeur, the latter of whom was receiving from the other 10lb. Quite early in the Straight the two were running in front side by side. Even at the Distance there was no advantage to either, but, if anything, Ut Majeur was going the better of the two. A hundred yards from the winning-post I thought that Ut Majeur was just in front, and would win, but Press Gang came again in the last few strides, and ran a dead-heat. When it is remembered that Press Gang was conceding 10lb., it is to be considered that he accomplished a fine performance. At the same time, it is to be noted that Ut Majeur is being specially trained for the St. Leger and, therefore, would not be at his best yesterday. He was a most unlucky horse in the race for the Grand Prix, and he must have a good chance at Doncaster.

I have dealt already with the race for the Chesterfield Cup, which was won by The MacNab. One of the most impressive performances by a two-year-old of the whole season was that of Jacopo in the Molecomb Stakes. Ridden by Childs, he won in a canter, with his ears pricked, from the much-fancied Elixir, with Sangre third, and the Miss Matty colt unplaced. If this running of the Miss Matty colt was correct then, through Lemnarchus, Jacopo is the best of his age yet seen out, and a fine advertisement for his sire, Sansovino, who won the Derby. There was never any doubt yesterday that Jacopo would win after the field had gone two furlongs, and a long way from the finish Childs was looking round for any possible danger. I must admit that I had not realized before how good Jacopo was.

When I had been going through the weights for the Nassau Stakes I made a most silly mistake, for I made out, on the Ascot form, that Qurrat-al-Ain had a better chance at the weights than Fly-Leaf. I thought, and I must admit that I consulted the form book on more than one occasion, that Qurrat-al-Ain was meeting Fly-Leaf on 7lb. better terms than at Ascot, when, as many people were pleased to point out to me yesterday, the facts were the other way. However, even if I did make a mistake, Fly-Leaf made a worse, for she did not gain a place, while Qurrat-al-Ain did. Even then Qurrat-al-Ain failed to win, the best that she could do being to finish third behind Quinine, who won by a length and a half from the quite unfancied Glorious Devon, who was a head in front of the Ascot winner. In her previous races Quinine had shown an inability to stay, but here she stayed well. Quinine was the third winner ridden during the afternoon by Fox and also the third winner saddled by F. Darling.

These two, rider and trainer, brought their total for one day up to four when the very well-bred Pasca won the last race of the meeting, the Findon Stakes. This filly, by Manna out of that good mare Soubriquet, was fairly well backed, but was not favourite, a position in the market which was occupied by the disappointing Lampeto. Quite early in the race these two drew out in front with the race between them. At the Distance there was nothing in it, but in the last few yards of the race Pasca drew away and won by a length. Podder was third, but the last placing does not matter, for the race concerned only the winner and the second. Pasca had not run for a long time, but in her first race this season she had shown useful form, for she was second at Newbury to Clove Hitch, who won at Hurst Park last week. So ended one of the best Goodwoods of recent years, and the only sad thought in connexion with it is that there will not be another Goodwood until we are all a year older.

ALEXANDRA PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—BARNET MAIDEN PLATE (1m. 150 yards). —Orvello ran well last time, but may find this distance too short for him and the course too sharp. Bedlington has not run this year, while Doryphoros is a very moderate animal. The winner, therefore, at the weights, may be CHEVY SLYME, who ran quite well at Newcastle, and with only 8st. 11lb. could not have less weight. The danger and alternative selection may be Parthenon, who ran away with an apprentice race at Ayr.

3.30.—HOLLOWAY HANDICAP (5f.).—Livid does not run, and there will be only a small field, the best of whom may be PRIAMUS, who has won this season and is consistent.

4.0.—ISLINGTON CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Speardora colt, after winning at the last meeting here, ran very well at Sandown Park when beaten by only Bundaberg, and on that form has a fair chance. Boie failed after winning a similar event, and on her old form should run well, as might the Estelle filly and Cold Blast. Indeed, at the weights on their last running Cold Blast has a better chance than Boie. The SPEARDORA COLT seems to me to be the best selection.

4.30.—METROPOLITAN SALE PLATE (1m. 150yds.).—This selling plate is worth £1,000, although the winner is to be sold for only £100. It is not an easy race to deal with, for most of the probable starters at one time or another have been much above selling-plate form. As a handicap it is difficult to fault. Perhaps the best handicapped horses are Garnock, Grandisson, Lingerie, Indian File, and Lemonetta, and one of them may win. I am inclined to take a chance with LINGERIE, who, on some form, seems to me to have a pound or so in hand of anything else in the race. I believe that Essex Beacon is also fully expected to run well.

5.0.—MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE (5f.).—This race should not take much winning. In spite of his weight the probable winner on form seems to me to be the RULE NISI COLT, who won last time out, and who had previously shown useful form. Most of the other probable starters are only platers.

5.25.—HIGHBURY HANDICAP (1m. 5f.).—Orpenda and Industrious are not without chances, but the best selection may be BLUE DON. He is only a fair selling plater, but the other probable starters seem even worse at the weights.

GOODWOOD RESULTS

1.0 (1.4).—The CHICHESTER STAKES, a handicap sweepstakes of 6 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second 50 sovs. out of stakes. Five furlongs.

FUZZY WUZZY, br g. by Black Jester—Sweet Bird (Mr. J. B. Joel), 4 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ..... B. Carslake 1
PEGASUS, b c, by Phalaris—Enrichment (Mr. H. Beak), 3 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
SUSPICION, b m, by King Sol—Lady Welford (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 5 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... G. Richards 3
Fanatist (Mr. S. B. Joel), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. H. Wragg 0
Hakem (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) ..... M. Beary 0
Fascide (Lady Rosebery), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. T. Lowrey 0
Pistache III. (Baron E. de Nexon), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Tetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Themistocles (Major McCalmont), 3 yrs, 7st. ..... B. Marshall 0
Belligerent (Lady Z. Wernher), 3 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 2lb.) ..... J. Dines 0

(Winner trained by C. Peck, at Foxhill)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Fuzzy Wuzzy and Suspicion, 4 to 1 Hakem, 13 to 2 Pegasus, 10 to 1 Fascide, Petrodor and Belligerent, 100 to 8 Fanatist, 33 to 1 agst the others.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Tetrapodos was fourth and Themistocles last.

1.45 (1.48).—The GORDON STAKES of 15 sovs.; with 500 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs., third 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

PRESS GANG, ch c, by Hurry On—Filmella (Lord Woolavington), 9st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 1
UT MAJEUR, b c, by Kaar—Casada (The Aga Khan), 9st. ..... M. Beary 2

EULLER, ch c, by Spion Kop—Miss Maud (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Master Mind (Mr. T. Davidson), 9st. ..... H. Perryman 0

(Press Gang trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton; Ut Majeur trained by R. Dawson, at Whatcombe)

A dead-heat. Stakes divided.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Press Gang, 5 to 2 agst Ut Majeur, 10 to 1 Euller, 33 to 1 agst Master Mind.

1.20 (2.23).—The CHESTERFIELD CUP, a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 75 sovs., and third 25 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

THE MAC NAB, b c, by Abbots Trace—Sunny Moya (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 1
LORD BILL, ch c, by Beresford—Faze's Bridge (Sir A. Butt), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... T. Weston 2
N.P.B., ch c, by Stratford—Ethel H. (Sir F. Eley), 4 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Argonaute II. (Mr. M. L. Schiff), 4 yrs, 9st. ..... C. Childs 0
Baytown (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Kings Oven (Mr. D. M. Gant), aged, 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Leach 0
Knight of the Grail (Mr. S. B. Joel), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Six Wheeler (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 5 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Elliott 0
Glannarg (Mr. J. Fitzgerald), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car. 8st. 4lb.) ..... Quirke 0
Siegfried (Lord Howard de Walden), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Ox and Ass (Mrs. G. H. Drummond), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. Manipulator (Mr. J. Dewar), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. M. Beary 0
Regain (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Annis (Lord Rosebery), 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Nick of Time (Captain L. Montagu), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Manipulator (Major A. W. Molony), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... S. Bretts 0
Ravenscar (Mr. E. M. Smith), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..... K. Robertson 0
Golden Lyre (Sir A. Bailey), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. J. Dines 0
Advancer (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 3 yrs, 7st. 1lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—6 to 1 agst Baytown, 13 to 2 Lord Bill, 7 to 1 each Six Wheeler and The MacNab, 8 to 1 Annis, 10 to 1 Knight of the Grail, 100 to 8 each N.P.B. and Manipulator, 100 to 7 each Ox and Ass and Glannarg, 100 to 6 Advancer, 20 to 1 Siegfried, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Glannarg was fourth and Ravenscar last.

3.0 (3.2).—The MOLECOMB STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. T.Y.C. (six furlongs).

JACOPO, br c, by Sansovino—Black Ray (Mr. M. Field), 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Childs 1
ELIXIR, b c, by Galloper Light—Elsaveta (Lady Cunliffe-Owen), 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Leach 2
SANGRE, b c, by Grand Guignol—Senora II. (Mr. A. A. Chanler), 8st. 12lb. ..... H. Beasley 3
Miss Matty c. by Golden Myth (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 12lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Isfandiar (The Aga Khan), 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Silverburn (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Boyd-Rochfort, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—11 to 10 on Jacopo, 100 to 30 agst Elixir, 7 to 1 each Miss Matty colt and Silverburn, 8 to 1 Sangre, 10 to 1 agst Isfandiar.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Miss Matty colt was fourth and Silverburn last.

3.30 (3.33).—The NASSAU STAKES of 30 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; for three-year-old fillies; owner of second to receive 100 sovs. and owner of third 50 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

QUININE, b f, by Simon Pure—Naranon (Lord Kilcsmere), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 1
GLORIOUS DEVON, ch f, by Pommern—Skyglory (Lord Glanely), 8st. 5lb. ..... G. Richards 2
QURRAT-AL-AIN, b or br f, by Buchan—Harpsichord (The Aga Khan), 9st. 8lb. ..... M. Beary 3
Orle (Lord Allendale), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Fly-leaf (Lord Harewood), 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Diamond Hill (Major McCalmont), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Mignonette (Baron E. de Rothschild), 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Sardana (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 5lb. ..... B. Carslake 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Qurrat-al-Ain, 4 Fly-leaf, 100 to 30 Quinine, 10 to 1 Mignonette, 100 to 8 Orle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a head separated second and third. Mignonette was fourth and Orle last.

4.0 (4.4).—The FINDON STAKES of 4 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

PASCA, b f, by Manna—Soubriquet (Mr. H. E. Morriss), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 1
LAMPETO, br f, by Tetratema—Hesperia (Major W. Cazalet), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 2
PODDER, b f, by Pommern—Pink Clover (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jelliss 3
London Wall (Mr. G. Allen), 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Jones 0
Gay Parre (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Leach 0
Millstone (Mr. G. A. Cooper), 8st. 10lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Sunny Isle c. by Pommern (Mr. H. Cottrill), 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Gift Horse (Sir C. Hyde), 8st. 10lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
True Blue (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Balilla (Lord Astor), 8st. 7lb. ..... E. Dick 0
Luserne (Lord Carnarvon), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Os Vis (Lady Fraser), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Objection (Mr. R. L. Gilmour), 8st. 7lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Shell Parade (Major L. B. Holliday), 8st. 7lb. C. Ray 0
Lone Isle (Mrs. A. Mackintosh), 8st. 7lb. G. Richards 0
Silver Leaf (Miss C. Rich), 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Elliott 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Lampeto, 5 to 1 Gift Horse, 11 to 2 London Wall, 13 to 2 Pasca, 10 to 1 Shell Parade, 100 to 8 each Objection, Luserne, and Lone Isle, 20 to 1 each of the others.

Won by a length; six lengths separated second and third. Luserne was fourth and Shell Parade last.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

THIRSK MEETING

SANDHUTTON HANDICAP.—Bright Steel.
COXWOLD MAIDEN PLATE.—Cleb House.
YORKSHIRE BREEDERS' FOAL PLATE.—Glasert.

MISCELLANEOUS

SANDOWN PARK ENGAGEMENTS, AUG. 4.—Instigator II.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN CAPTAIN J. R. RENWICK'S NAME.—Mallow Bridge.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MAJOR J. B. FOSTER'S NAME.—Sandwich.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. J. W. HARVIE'S NAME.—Hallelujah.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. D. DALE'S NAME.—Trigger (filly by Armondale, out of La Tigra, two years).
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Moiks and Xenophobe.

ALEXANDRA PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived)

3.0.—The BARNET MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and 150 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
BEN IN ON (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson	5	9	4
HEPHAESTUS (Mrs. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	3	9	2
ROCKFOIL (Mr. H. Lygon) ..... J. Beary	4	8	11
PARTHENON (Mr. A. K. Macomber) Leach, jun.	3	8	11
JACKYLLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... F. Wootton	3	8	4
aMRS. SIDDONS (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... M. Hartigan	3	8	1
ORVELLO (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Digby	3	8	1
aVALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan) ..... J. Beary	3	8	1
DOROTHY ROWLEY (Mr. W. H. Morgan) Private	3	8	1
LOP EAR (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury) ..... Holland	3	8	1
BEDLINGTON (Mr. W. Seward) ..... Whalley	3	8	1
GAY VIXEN (Mr. J. H. Whitney) Boyd-Rochfort	3	8	1
DORYPHOROS (Mr. D. L. Wilson) R. T. Wandrup	3	8	1
CHEVY SLYME (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	3	8	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PARTHENON, J. Leach; JACKYLLIS, —; MRS. SIDDONS, G. Richards; ORVELLO, H. Beasley; VALENTINE, —; LOP EAR, —; BEDLINGTON, F. Lane; DORYPHOROS, C. Elliott; CHEVY SLYME, P. Beasley.

3.30.—The HOLLOWAY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Five furlongs

	Yrs	st	lb
SOMME ORB (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	5	9	3
THUNDER SQUALL (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	8	12
WELSH DAME (Mr. A. Williams) ..... Coldbeck	6	8	7
aLUCKY BREAK (Sir A. Bull) ..... Marsh	4	7	10
LIVID (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	5	7	10
MARYLAND POINT (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... R. Armstrong	4	7	10
aQUEEN'S ORB (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	3	7	10
CORN CRACKER (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	3	7	9
aBULLION (Mr. D. Cranston) ..... Pope	3	7	4
PRIAMUS (Mr. F. C. Nolan) ..... R. J. Colling	3	7	0
SONGSARANENCE (Mr. T. Richardson) ..... Bullock	3	7	0
HARD ROCK (Mr. J. T. Downing) ..... M. Vasey	3	7	0
aCHANAR (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	4	7	0
SERGEANT CUSTVINE (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	6	9
VANNA (Mr. G. Allen) ..... H. Jelliss	4	6	7
VIVIEN ROSALIE (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... F. Leader	4	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THUNDER SQUALL, S. Magee; LUCKY BREAK, F. Lane; MARYLAND POINT, F. Balch or R. Smyth; QUEEN'S ORB, M. Beary; CORN CRACKER, —; BULLION, C. Richards; PRIAMUS, T. Lowrey; CHANAR, —; VANNA, —; VIVIEN ROSALIE, Green; WELSH DAME, —.

4.0.—The ISLINGTON CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
BARIUM (Mr. A. Boyce Barrow) ..... Hamshaw	9	0
aSPEARDORA c, by Trespasser (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant) ..... Douglas-Pennant	9	0
OLD BOB (Mr. C. E. Howard) ..... Higgs	9	0
MALVERS (Mr. C. P. Kirk) ..... Kirk	9	0
SYLVAN PORT (Captain M. Wyndham-Quin) ..... Beadle	9	0
F, by Athelone or Orb, dam by Rhodesian—Sanover (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... Cottrill	8	11
SEA QUEEN F, by Tonton (Lieutenant-Colonel C. Birkin) ..... Leach, sen.	8	11
IRISH ORB F, by Happy Man (Mr. E. V. Boyce) ..... Beadle	8	11
RICH CINDY (Mr. H. W. Bradbury-Pratt) ..... Larkin	8	11
aESTELLE F, by Transcendent (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	11
GALLANDO (Sir R. Garton) ..... Walters	8	11
COLD BLAST (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	8	11
BOIE (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Wal. Griggs	8	11
HAMBU F, by Santorb (Mr. J. B. Joel) ..... Whitaker	8	11
MARY WINDSOR (Mr. S. Joel) ..... Earl	8	11
NORMAN ABBESS (Major D. Mairs) ..... Mairs	8	11
WAVY (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	8	11
aLUTRA (Mr. T. Mott) ..... Tirale	8	11
VA POULE (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	8	11
VIVA (Mr. A. Savile) ..... J. Beary	8	11
PAULA F, by Herodote (Mr. H. Shibottom) Kirk	8	11
KILLARNEY LASS (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8	11
MIXED MELODY (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... Smyth	8	11
HEADMAN (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	8	11
aDR. PROPS (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	8	11
aSONGKNESBERN ..... Thrale	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SPEARDORA COLT, C. Ray; MALVERN, R. Jones; FILLY by ATHLONE or ORB, R. Perryman; SEA QUEEN FILLY, J. Leach; RICH CINDY, —; ESTELLE FILLY, M. Beary; GALLANDO, M. Beary; COLD BLAST, —; BOIE, G. Skelton; PAULA FILLY, F. Fox; LUTRA, —; KILLARNEY LASS, R. Smyth; MIXED MELODY or HEADMAN, F. Lane; DR. PROPS, —; SONGKNESBERN, —; COLD BOB, J. Dines. G. Richards rides either Cold Blast or Paula filly.

4.30.—The METROPOLITAN SALE PLATE, a handicap of 1,000 sovs. One mile and 150 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
O'CURRY (Mr. D. Sullivan) ..... Perse	5	9	0
aGARNOCK (Sir C. Hyde) ..... Scobie	5	8	10
GRANDISSON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	5	8	8
UNFLOGPASAS (Mr. H. Stobart) R. W. Colling	5	8	8
DANDIE DINMONT (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	3	7	10
aBLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) Blagrave	4	7	9
aSOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	4	7	8
aWHITSBURY (Sir C. Hyde) ..... J. Beary	4	7	8
aTAXIMETER (Mr. T. Cottrell) ..... Gilbert	6	7	6
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	5	7	3
aLINGERIE (Mr. C. V. James) ..... Templeman	3	7	2
LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall	3	7	2
aINDIAN FILE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell	3	6	12
JACOB'S LADDER (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	4	6	12
aESSEX BEACON (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Tirale	3	6	12
NUXFORD (Sir Abe Bailey) ..... Cottrill	4	6	10
TOUCHWOOD (Mr. J. C. Dyer-Bennet) ..... Gilbert	3	6	10
MR. BERTRAM (Mrs. Shafto) ..... J. Jarvis	3	6	8
TRUNCHEON (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	3	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

O'CURRY, H. Beasley; GARNOCK, —; GRANDISSON, G. Richards; DANDIE DINMONT, G. Skelton; SOLDAN, J. Dines; WHITSBURY, —; TAXIMETER, C. Richards; CORPORAL NYM, —; LINGERIE, —; LEMONETTA, J. Sirett; INDIAN FILE, —; JACOB'S LADDER, J. Leach; NUXFORD, —; ESSEX BEACON, —; Gethin; MR. BERTRAM, F. Sharpe; BLACK ENSIGN, —; C. Adley rides either Lingerie or Indian File. F. Fox rides either Garnock or Whitsbury.

5.0.—The MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
LUCKY MICHAEL (Mr. V. Rosenthal) ..... Molony	9	12
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd) ..... Briscoe	9	12
RED WILLIE (Mr. ——) ..... Higgs	9	12
BOLE HOUSE c, by Chivalrous (Lady Arlesford) ..... Douglas-Pennant	9	7
MOSEYTE (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	9	0
aSOLDIER'S PLUME (Mr. D. Cranston) ..... Pope	9	0
aPETER WHEAT (Mr. J. A. Dunn) ..... J. Beary	9	0
DAMERHAM (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	9	0
SUNTAS (Mr. J. Cuvill) ..... Cuvill	9	0
FLOODTIDE (Mrs. S. B. Joel) ..... J. Beary	9	0
CHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	9	0
ROYAL MAGNET (Mr. T. Walls) ..... T. Walls	9	0
THE STALKER (Mr. R. Woolser) ..... S. Bennet	9	0
SPOONER (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... W. Leader	8	11
ALMEDI F, by Tetratema (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Holland	8	11
BENEDICTA F, by Bachelor's Double (Lieutenant-Colonel Wormald) ..... Beadle	8	11
EDGAR'S LADY F, by Jackdaw (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... Cottrill	8	11
LAND GIRL F, by Poltava (Mrs. Corr Wright) ..... Leach, jun.	8	11
S O S (Mr. D. Gold) ..... R. J. Colling	8	11
WINSOME LADY (Mr. W. Gordon) ..... W. Leader	8	11
LITTLE STRUDGATES (Mr. R. H. Hughes) ..... C. Chapman	8	11
AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir P. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	8	11
LADY GEORGETTE F, by Allenby (Mr. J. Rickards) ..... M. Hartigan	8	11
SAND'S END (Miss G. Waldron) ..... R. Jones	8	11
aFALSE DOCTRINE (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn) Cottrill	8	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RULE NISI COLT, C. Ray; MINETTE, F. Fox; SCOTCH PLUME, E. Jones; PETER WHEAT, —; RED WILLIE, —; FLOODTIDE, G. Richards; ROYAL SAILOR, —; THE WAY-SOMEWAY, R. Perryman; AERIAL FLIGHT, R. Dick; SAND'S END, G. Richards; FALSE DOCTRINE, —.

5.25.—The HIGHBURY MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile, five furlongs and a few yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
RALLYE II. (Mr. V. P. Miss) ..... V. Smyth	4	9	0
YOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham) Barling	6	9	0
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	3	8	12
APACHE (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	8	12
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	8	9
FINANCE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	4	8	9
aBILLY SYKES (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... W. P. Lowe	4	8	9
COMPOUND FRACTURE (Mr. H. Stobart) ..... R. W. Colling	4	8	6
BLUE DON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	4	8	5
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	4	8	4
IRISH SPINNER (Mr. R. Middlemas) J. Reardon	4	7	13
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. Walton) ..... Butchers	5	7	12
TORT ET RAISON (Mr. ——) ..... Tirale	4	7	10
ORPENDA (Mr. P. E. Beaumont) ..... G. L. Ward	4	7	9
WOODBOURNE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... Jarvis	3	7	7
FULFILMENT (Mr. J. Jaques) Frank Butters	3	7	0
aINDUSTRIOUS (Mr. A. R. Heath) ..... Gilbert	5	7	0
BLUE BELL (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killelee	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NESTORIAN, —; BILLY SYKES, —; BLUE DON, G. Richards; MOUNT HAWKE, R. Dick; IRISH SPINNER, S. Magee; DANDY DENNIS, J. Dines; ORPENDA, J. Sirett; WOODBOURNE, T. Lowrey; INDUSTRIOUS, K. Robertson; BLUE BELL, —.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

The coughing that has broken out in the Newmarket stables will keep a number of horses from competing at Alexandra Park.

Hephaestus and Parthenon will not run in the Barnet Maiden Plate. Orvello has left Headquarters to be trained away. Doryphoros is fancied, and will require beating, but my vote goes to CHEVY SLYME, who has done very well since she ran at Newcastle.

The Holloway Handicap Plate.—Livid met with bad luck when he was beaten over the course last month, and I should make him my selection now but for the fact that there is just a doubt about his being sent to run. PRIAMUS is useful, and, in the absence of Livid is likely to prove the best from here for this race.

Malvern, Sea Queen filly, Irish Orb filly, and Gallando have done well in home gallops, and they are under orders to run for the Islington Claiming and Selling Plate. They are not of very good class, but in selecting MALVERN I hope to have found the winner.

Grandisson, who has failed badly in all his races this season, is expected to do better in the Metropolitan Sale Plate. He is looking well, and has done well in his gallops. Umslopagaas is a useful animal, and he is much fancied by his connexions. Walter Griggs likes to win at this meeting, and in saddling DANDIE DINMONT he may train the winner of this race. I have not seen him go so well as he has done in recent gallops, so it is with some confidence that I select him to win. Mr. Bertram will represent J. Jarvis's stable.

Floodtide and S.O.S. will compete for the Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate. I am afraid they are two moderate animals. S.O.S. may prove the better.

The Highbury Plate is the class of race to suit YOUNG MIDDLETON, who has done well in recent gallops, and the distance will suit him. Compound Fracture, Blue Don, Woodbourne, and Fulfilment will go to the post.

CATTERICK

In the Richmond Selling Handicap SAINT BASILE, who is expected to run well, has a lot of weight to give away.

The Scorton Selling Plate will give SMOLENSK FILLY a very good winning chance.

In the Hornby Handicap LOVELINESS appears to have the best chance of the Newmarket horses.

The Brompton Plate may be won by BECASSE.

CATTERICK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

SWALEDALE PLATE.—Torbelay.
STAND HANDICAP.—Financier.
RICHMOND SELLING HANDICAP.—Impertinence or Sport.
SCORTON SELLING PLATE.—Smolensk filly.
HORNBY HANDICAP PLATE.—Mauvero.
BROMPTON PLATE.—Becasse.

CATTERICK BRIDGE PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses that have arrived)

2.15.—The SWALEDALE PLATE of 110 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
WELFARE CENTRE (Mr. T. Arden) Leach, jun.	9	0
BIDDLESTONE (M

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

EXCITING FINISH AT PORTSMOUTH

HAMPSHIRE SAVE THE MATCH

There was a most exciting finish to the match between Hampshire and Sussex at Portsmouth yesterday. When stumps were drawn after the extra half-hour had been claimed Sussex needed 25 runs to win with three wickets in hand. A sixth-wicket stand by Creese and Kennedy, which put on 157 runs, saved Hampshire from defeat, but right up to the last over or two the result was in the balance. Hammond, who had a bruised heel, did not field for Sussex.

The game before luncheon yesterday underwent some violent fluctuations, and at the end of them Hampshire, with five wickets in hand, still needed 29 runs to save the innings defeat. The wicket, although it looked likely to crumble before the end of the day, was full enough of runs, but Brown, after hitting J. Parks for 4, was caught off the next ball by K. S. Duleepsinhji at first slip. Two left-handed batsmen, Pothecary and Mead, then put on 73 runs together. Pothecary made one beautiful square cut off Tate to the boundary, and, although he soon afterwards played a stroke which made Tate immediately reinforce his slips, he pulled Langridge for 4, and looked generally set when he was surprised by the pace of Cook's first ball, both through the air and off the pitch, and was l.-b.-w. The total then was 96, and two further wickets fell at the same total. Mead, who, helped by his strength on the leg-side, had kept pace with Pothecary, played against Langridge's break and was caught close in at short-leg, and A. K. Judd, as though playing across a good length ball on his off stump was not risky enough, lifted his head into the bargain, and was very properly bowled.

With five wickets down for 96 runs it looked as though Hampshire would be beaten in an innings before luncheon, but Kennedy and Creese put on 65 runs together before the interval. Kennedy never ignored the prime duty of watching the ball, and although Creese was three times beaten by Tate, who was more than usually unlucky, and although he once or twice played the kind of stroke a bowler like Langridge prays for, he hooked a short ball of his for 6 to square-leg, and made another into a half-volley and drove it to the sightscreen. Afterwards Creese committed the audacity of hitting two successive balls of Tate's for 6. They were both short of a length and just outside his leg stump, and Creese, who has the hook stroke played by pivoting round on his back foot to perfection, put them both in the same spot over the ropes between square leg and long leg. Throughout his innings he showed, perhaps because of an obvious weakness in dealing with the good-length ball spinning away from his off stump, an intense desire to hook every possible ball, and in the over in which he hit three 4's off Bowley he went so far as to jump across and hit a ball outside his off-stump round to square-leg. If his innings was a little eccentric, however, it was a most courageous and valuable one. When he was out eventually, hitting too soon at a half-volley of Bowley's, he had made 87, added with Kennedy 157 runs, and gone a long way towards saving the match.

Kennedy, although he might have been caught when he had made 29 if K. S. Duleepsinhji's instinct for anticipation had not misled him, played the precise game his side needed, but at 261, eight runs after Creese had left, he was caught at first slip off Langridge, and the game underwent another sudden revolution. A. E. G. Baring was l.-b.-w. first ball, Herman, at 278, was stumped in reaching forward to Bowley, and at 281 Bowley made a ball turn sharply enough to find the edge of Boyes's bat, and K. S. Duleepsinhji at first slip took the catch.

On a wicket beginning to crumble Sussex were left with 102 runs to make to win in just under 80 minutes' play, and a situation already exciting enough was made excruciatingly so when Kennedy bowled Bowley, who, even in the brief space of time allotted him, showed that Sussex intended to go for the runs, with his first ball. K. S. Duleepsinhji, to the enormous delight of the crowd, hit six 4's in his 28, but both he and J. Parks were out in the same over to Boyes, and when Tate came in 71 runs were still needed. He quickly hit two 4's off Kennedy, but at 49 he was caught by Pothecary, running in from deep mid-wicket, and six runs later, with 35 minutes left for play, Cook was bowled by Kennedy. When H. Parks left at 85, Sussex had to think about saving the game, as well as winning it, and A. H. H. Gilligan and Langridge were content to pick up what singles they could against some very keen fielding and Kennedy and Boyes, who bowled with admirable consistency. Gilligan was caught at deep extra cover-point the first time he tried to hit out, and after that L. Williams and Langridge had nothing to play for except a draw, and in playing for that they were successful.

Score:—

SUSSEX

First Innings			Second Innings	
Bowley, b. Creese	116	b. Kennedy	0	
Parks (J.), c. Brown, b. Fynn	22	c. Herman, b. Boyes	2	
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Brown, b. Herman	188	c. Judd, b. Boyes	28	
Cook, l.-b.-w., b. Creese	0	b. Kennedy	13	
Langridge (James), run out	12	not out	4	
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Baring, b. Kennedy	35	c. Judd, b. Boyes	10	
Parks (H.), run out	3	b. Kennedy	5	
L. Williams, c. Mead, b. Fynn	28	not out	1	
Hammond, not out	7			
Tate did not go in		c. Pothecary, b. Kennedy	11	
Bye, 1; l.-b., 3	4	Byes, 5; l.-b., 2	7	
Total (8 wkts.)	*409	Total (7 wkts.)	77	

*Innings declared closed.

Cornford did not go in.

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Brown, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	29	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Parks (J.)	18	
Arnold, c. Hammond, b. Bowley	46	l.-b.-w., b. Tate	4	
Pothecary, c. Parks (H.), b. Langridge	24	l.-b.-w., b. Cook	85	
Mead, c. Gilligan, b. Bowley	0	c. Cook, b. Langridge	33	
A. K. Judd, l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	19	b. Cook	0	
Kennedy, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Tate	45	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Parks (J.)	57	
Creese, c. Williams, b. Langridge	9	c. Parks (J.), b. Bowley	87	
Boyes, c. Gilligan, b. Langridge	6	c. Bowley, b. Langridge	7	
A. E. G. Baring, c. and b. Langridge	0	l.-b.-w., b. Langridge	0	
Herman, c. Cornford, b. Langridge	16	st. Cornford, b. Bowley	12	
C. G. Fynn, not out	7	not out	2	
Bye, 8; l.-b., 2	10	Byes, 10; l.-b., 7; w., 1	28	
Total	220	Total	281	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Baring	20	6	50	1	Boyes	17	0	78	0
Kennedy	24	3	79	1	Herman	12	3	58	0
Fynn	15.2	1	62	2	Creese	11	5	29	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	14	3	37	4	Boyes	11	6	18	3
Baring	5	0	15	0					

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	29	6	71	1	Bowley	22	9	60	3
Hammond	5	0	14	0	Parks (J.)	4	2	9	0
Langridge	50	17	86	6					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	26	6	71	1	Bowley	18	2	70	3
Hammond	1	0	2	0	Langridge	28	8	63	3
Parks (J.)	15	3	49	0	Cook	9	2	15	2

UMPIRES.—Parry and Toone.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	Won 1st inns. on Lost 1st inns.	Lost 1st inns. result	Pts.
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4	—
Yorkshire	20	9	2	2	2	4	160
Lancashire	20	7	0	6	5	2	109
Nottinghamshire	20	6	1	9	3	1	108
Essex	22	6	3	5	7	1	98
Kent	20	6	5	3	3	0	93
Gloucestershire	20	5	4	2	5	1	90
Derbyshire	20	7	4	3	4	2	91
Surrey	21	3	3	2	10	3	89
Essex	20	5	3	3	6	1	87
Glamorgan	21	4	6	5	5	1	77
Leicestershire	21	4	6	7	4	2	77
Worcestershire	22	3	7	7	4	1	75
Warwickshire	21	2	5	7	6	1	73
Northamptonshire	21	1	9	2	9	0	58
Hampshire	19	2	6	1	9	0	56
Middlesex	21	1	7	2	9	2	53
Sussex	19	1	10	5	2	1	45

THE MINOR COUNTIES

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 123 (Rogers Jones 41, Lock 6 for 43); SURREY II., 240 for five (Henry 90, Whitfield 76 not out). Rain stopped play. At Newport.

CORNWALL, 152 (R. C. M. St. John W. Y. Woodburn 4 wickets for 32, H. Mundy 4 wickets for 40); BERKSHIRE, 239 for 6 wickets (J. L. Carr 126 not out, R. H. E. Hall 46, Dr. W. Y. Woodburn 43 not out). At Bodmin.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 225 (W. B. Franklin 66, L. G. Baker 46, C. V. Radcliffe 46; M. Falcon 6 for 24 runs); ROMSEY, 77 for nine wickets. At Amersham.

CORNWALL, 126 (Rev. T. C. Dawson, 44); DEVON, 127 for 6 wickets (H. G. Seldon 41). At Sherborne.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 214 (T. O. Kingsley 91, J. G. Reed 41); LINCOLNSHIRE, 76 and 39 for 1 wkt. At Buxton.

MIDDLESEX WIN

BRILLIANT BOWLING BY PEEBLES

Thanks to the brilliant bowling of I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex gained their first victory of the season yesterday, when they beat Worcestershire by 167 runs at Worcester. Peebles took in all 13 wickets in the match, and for Worcestershire's second innings his analysis read:—

19.1 overs, 9 maidens, 24 runs, 8 wickets.

Peebles also took his 100th wicket this season.

Requiring 285 runs to win, with a possible 3½ hours at their disposal, Worcestershire began their task light-heartedly. Wright hitting a 6 and three 4's in the first five overs. But when he had made 27 out of 28 Peebles ended his bright innings, and after that the batsmen were always struggling for runs on a pitch which suited Peebles excellently. John Fox defended his wicket stubbornly for just over two hours, and Walters rendered him useful assistance for 50 minutes, but after this pair were separated the end came quickly, the last five wickets falling for the addition of only six runs.

Early in the day Middlesex, with eight wickets in hand and a lead of 168, forced the pace, putting on 116 before Haig declared the innings closed with the total at 158 for eight. Carris, Mann, and Durston all hit freely, Durston hitting two 6's in succession. When he dismissed Mann, Root had the satisfaction of taking his 100th wicket of the season, and as Brook accomplished this feat on Thursday, the match was made noteworthy for the fact that three players, Peebles, Root, and Brook, each brought their total number of wickets for the season into three figures.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings			Second Innings	
N. Haig, b. Perks	28	b. Root	5	
Lee, c. Quaife, b. Perks	10	b. Root	2	
Hearne, c. Gibbons, b. Brook	28	c. Quaife, b. Root	33	
Hendren, c. Fox (V.), b. Root	42	b. Root	29	
H. E. Carris, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	17	c. Gibbons, b. Brook	31	
Hulme, c. Quaife, b. Brook	17	c. Gibbons, b. Brook	13	
F. T. Mann, c. Gibbons, b. Root	12	b. Root	25	
I. A. R. Peebles, c. Fox (V.), b. Brook	8	c. Gibbons, b. Fox (J.)	7	
Durston, c. Quaife, b. Root	34	not out	19	
Price, not out	8			
Beveridge, c. Gibbons, b. Perks	8			
Bryes, 9; l.-b., 6	15	Leg-byes, 2; n.-b., 1	3	
Total	221	Total (8 wkts.)	*158	

*Innings declared closed.

WORCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Wright, c. Haig, b. Durston	0	b. Peebles	27	
Fox (J.), c. Peebles, b. Haig	1	c. Beveridge, b. Peebles	34	
Nichol, b. Durston	1	l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	6	
Gibbons, b. Peebles	10	c. Durston, b. Peebles	2	
C. F. Walters, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	22	b. Peebles	31	
Fox (V.), c. Durston, b. Peebles	0	b. Hearne	2	
B. W. Quaife, l.-b.-w., b. Hearne	40	c. and b. Peebles	0	
The Hon. J. Coventry, b. Hearne	13	b. Peebles	4	
Root, b. Peebles	5	b. Peebles	1	
Brook, c. Carris, b. Peebles	2	b. Hearne	0	
Perks, not out	0	not out	1	
Leg-bye	1	Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	9	
Total	95	Total	117	

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	25	12	43	3	Brook	26	2	95	4
Fox (J.)	21.5	6	41	2	Fox (J.)	9	4	25	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	22.1	11	52	5	Brook	10	1	43	2
Perks	16	1	65	0	Fox (J.)	4	0	14	1

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	5	3	9	1	Beveridge	5	0	15	0
Durston	6	0	11	0	Hearne	9	2	15	2
Peebles	16	1	48	5					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	3	0	6	0	Hulme	5	0	13	0
Durston	6	0	11	0	Hearne	11	2	22	2
Peebles	19.1	9	24	8					

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Denton.

GOOD INNINGS BY HAMMOND

The loss of Wednesday's play through rain could not be made up yesterday at Hull, where Yorkshire had to rest content with five points for their first innings lead over Gloucestershire. Declaring at the start of the day at their overnight total of 207 for nine wickets, Yorkshire sent their opponents in a second time facing arrears of 99, and Gloucestershire proceeded to score 263 for three wickets before the day was ended. Hammond played an excellent innings and defended very well while there was any danger of his side losing the match. Afterwards he hit freely and was doubtless glad of some batting practice.

Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
D. N. Moore, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	7	b. Dennis	10	
Sinfield, l.-b.-w., b. Macaulay	7	run out	58	
Hammond, c. and b. Macaulay	12	not out	102	
H. Lyon, b. Macaulay	7	b. Oldroyd	4	
Smith, b. Macaulay	3	not out	22	
Dacre, b. Macaulay	47			
F. J. Seabrook, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	2			
Neale, st. Wood, b. Rhodes	0			
Barnett, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	17			
Parker, not out	2			
Goddard, c. Leyland, b. Macaulay	4			
		Byes, 2; l.-b., 2; w., 3	7	
Total	108	Total (3 wkts.)	263	

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, not out	132
Sutcliffe, c. Moore, b. Hammond	13
Oldroyd, run out	0
Leyland, c. Sinfield, b. Parker	3
A. T. Barber, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	9
Mitchell, b. Parker	0
Robinson, b. Parker	10
Rhodes, b. Parker	1
Dennis, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	22
Wood, c. and b. Sinfield	15
Macaulay, not out	0
Byes, 3; l.-b., 7	10
Total (9 wkts.)	*207

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	7	4	9	0	Rhodes	19	7	36	3
Macaulay	23.5	11	63	7					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	19	6	53	0	Leyland	25	7	51	0
Macaulay	27	7	52	0	Oldroyd	15	0	31	1
Dennis	12	3	34	1	Sutcliffe	2	0	11	0
Rhodes	29	7	44	0					

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	7	2	22	1	Goddard	14	2	55	0
Parker	34	8	71	6	Hammond	16	6	49	1

UMPIRES.—Braund and Field.

SANDHAM'S FINE BATTING

Sandham achieved the distinction of carrying his bat through the Surrey innings yesterday at Northampton, where Surrey, after a stern struggle, gained a first-innings lead of 27 over Northamptonshire, and so secured five points.

On several occasions Sandham has remained in all through the innings. Altogether he was batting for five hours and a half for his 125 not out, his third three-figure score this season. When he went in overnight the wicket was very difficult. Showing sound defence and splendid judgment in choosing the right ball to hit, Sandham made six 4's, and he did not give a chance. Shepherd helped to add 60 runs for the fourth wicket, and P. G. H. Fender stayed while 50 were put on for the ninth stand.

At the fall of the ninth wicket Surrey required eight more runs for the lead, and the bowling and fielding were so keen that M. J. C. Allom and Sandham occupied half an hour in getting them. There would have been a tie had Thomas been able to gather a return by W. W. Timms, from fine leg, for Allom was well down the pitch and must have been run out. When the tea interval was taken the visitors led by a single run, and afterwards, with the Northamptonshire regular bowlers rested, the batsmen put on another 26 before Allom trod on his wicket.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Brooks, b. Peach	43
Bakewell, c. Gregory, b. Fender	34
Timms (J. E.), b. Fender	2
W. C. Jupp, c. Gregory, b. Allom	21
W. W. Timms, hit wkt., b. Squires	0
Liddell, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	17
Cox, b. Squires	27
Pelham, c. and b. Gregory	4
Matthews, c. Gregory, b. Peach	34
F. F. Towell, l.-b.-w., b. Peach	0
Thomas, not out	17
Byes, 11; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	16
Total	255

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, b. Jupp	16
Sandham, not out	125
Brooks, hit wkt., b. Thomas	0
Peach, b. Jupp	0
Shepherd, c. Bakewell, b. Matthews	30
Barling, b. Jupp	15
Gregory, l.-b.-w., b. Jupp	10
Squires, b. Jupp	1
Fender, b. Towell	20
M. J. C. Allom, c. Matthews, b. Towell	29
P. G. H. Fender, c. Matthews, b. Towell	14
Shepherd, b. Towell	0
Bryes, 7; l.-b., 9	16
Total	282

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	19	3	47	2	Gregory	18	3	59	2
Peach	28.4	7	70	3	Fender	20	3	60	2
Shepherd	10	0	39	0	Squires	5	0	21	2

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	40	10	45	0	Liddell	5	0	21	0
Matthews	18	4	37	1	Cox	4	2	9	0
Towell	41	13	79	5	Bakewell	3.1	0	17	1
Jupp	41	13	79	5					

UMPIRES.—King and Burrows.

CHELTENHAM LEAD

CENTURY BY T. A. HIGSON

Haileybury won the toss against Cheltenham at Lord's yesterday, and, after being 115 runs behind on the first innings and losing one wicket for 12 runs in their second innings, made something in the nature of a strong recovery, being at the close of play only 60 runs behind with nine wickets in hand. The feature of the day's cricket was the brilliant innings played by T. A. Higson, the Cheltenham captain. Going in first, he made 101 runs out of the 159 scored for the first two wickets, in an hour and 35 minutes. Cheltenham were nearly 70 runs on, with seven wickets in hand, when, as a desperate last chance, E. N. Evans, the Haileybury captain, put on R. D. C. McCall, a left-hander, who was not considered to merit the distinction of being called a regular bowler. He took two wickets in his first over, and that, with the help of tea, altered the whole aspect of the match. E. H. Lloyd kept wicket extremely well for Cheltenham, making three catches, one of which was brilliant, and stumping one batsman. He also made an invaluable 61 runs.

Evans began his innings as if he was seeing the ball perfectly. It has been his business this year to make the rest of the side believe that the bowling, whatever it may be, is easy, and this was the impression he tried to give in the last school match of the season. When 15 runs were up M. A. Bailey played outside a good-length ball that swung in to him a little late, and was bowled. At 22 A. M. Ruffer was put on. He is very young and quite small, but he bowls slow leg-breaks, with an occasional googly with amazing confidence. He is never afraid to give the ball air, and he bowls it so slow and high that the nervous batsman has time to change his stroke half-way through it, and so get himself out. Being hit, and he was hit at times, merely seems to make him more certain that he will shortly get a wicket. Even Evans played two really weak strokes to him in one over.

R. S. Borner shaped like a batsman, but he made a bad stroke, feeling forward at a leg-break outside the off stump and was caught at the wicket. E. J. Unwin began well enough, but, after making 13, played a bad stroke at a short ball and was deservedly caught at the wicket. Just before that the 50 had gone up after three-quarters of an hour's batting, and Haileybury had been doing moderately well. After Unwin was out, however, everything went wrong. C. E. Allen was bowled by an exceptionally good ball, which broke back sharply enough to beat a quite straight bat. R. W. Bullmore was caught at the wicket on the leg-side off a ball that he hit quite hard, E. H. Lloyd, a wicket-keeper who had a great first innings, making three yards to the leg-side and holding the ball, at the full stretch of his left hand, almost on the ground.

Evans for some time had been getting hardly any of the bowling. He made his singles cleverly, almost every time he received a ball, and then had to wait for an over or so before he was bowled another. He was the next out, going out to drive Ruffer, not quite getting to the pitch of the ball and being caught at mid-off. R. D. C. McCall shaped well, but, going out to Ruffer, was taken in in the flight, beaten by the break, and stumped. P. M. Heywood, a big left-handed batsman, was obviously resolved to at least have a smack for his money, and, aided by some fortune, he made 18 useful runs. The hundred went up after an hour and 35 minutes' batting. Ruffer was a little expensive to Heywood, and Bazeley was put on at his end. The change worked, Heywood being out to a very cross-bat defensive stroke. W. T. C. Rogerson played some good strokes in his innings, and was not out 19 when the innings closed for 124. Ruffer had the very good analysis of five wickets for 44, and bowled with a remarkable amount of head for a bowler of only a little over 16 years of age. The rest of the bowling was steady, and not many runs were given away; the fielding, however, was rather patchy.

Haileybury began well by getting I. N. Brettell, a batsman who makes a lot of runs, out leg-before-wicket for 6. Had they held their chances they might have got rid of Cheltenham for only a few more runs than they had made themselves. E. H. Lloyd was not at all comfortable in the early part of his innings, and should have been caught at second slip when 4 and a third slip when 13. T. A. Higson, a strongly-built left-handed left-hand man with beautiful wrists, made it very clear from the start that every bad ball was going to be hit as it deserved—hard; later in his innings he treated several good balls in the same way. He made 33 in 50 minutes, and then gave a chance to first slip, who missed it. After that he hit brilliantly, and from five consecutive balls from Evans hit four 4's, one straight back past the bowler, the second past extra cover, and the next two on the leg-side almost square with the bowler's wicket. Evans went off and soon afterwards missed Higson at mid-off, a difficult catch, but one which as safe a fieldsman as he usually is should have held.

Higson went on scoring at a great pace; a big drive over mid-on made him 99, and a 2 on the leg-side made him 101, scored out of 159 in 1hr. 30min. He was out immediately afterwards, running out to hit a ball just wide of the leg stump, missing it and being stumped. Higson hit 17 4's in his innings, and scored with a variety of perfectly timed strokes all round the wicket; his play on the off-side was particularly brilliant. T. G. O'Dwyer was leg-before-wicket to Allen, but 191 runs were up for three wickets when R. D. C. McCall, a slow left-handed bowler, was put on at the Nursery end. McCall is not considered a reliable bowler, and only the bad state of the match, from Haileybury's point of view, led to his being given a trial as a bowler. In his first over Lloyd played on to him. Lloyd played a most valuable innings, though overshadowed while Higson was in, and hit three 4's and seven 3's. W. G. Sedgwick was bowled first ball, off his pads, with the last ball of the over, and at tea the score was 195 for five wickets.

Almost immediately after tea C. L. C. Roberts was bowled by a ball which came up the hill with the bowler's arm. I. H. McHarg was bowled by a good ball after hitting two 4's earlier in the same over. J. S. W. Meikle, who had played every ball in the middle of the bat, was badly run out, his partner, after hesitating, running for a misfielded ball without calling. Cheltenham made 239 before the last wicket fell, not nearly as big a total as seemed probable at one time, but one which gave them the very useful lead of 5 runs on the first innings. McCall took four wickets for 18 runs, but E. J. Unwin, who bowled with very bad luck, was the best bowler on the side.

Everything, from the point of view of Haileybury, seemed to depend on a good start. Evans altered his order, taking Rogerson, who had batted confidently and well in the first innings, in with him to open the innings. Evans began to hit the ball in the middle of the bat from the start, but after making eight runs he, for no apparent reason, played inside a straight ball on the off-stump and was bowled. There followed a most plucky stand by Rogerson and Borner, who put on 43 runs in less than as many minutes by good defence and hard hitting. Higson tried several bowling changes, but he could not get the important wicket before stumps were drawn.

Score:—

HAILEYBURY.—First Innings

E. N. Evans, c. Roberts, b. Ruffer	57	l.-b.-w., b. Astill	13
M. A. Bailey, b. Higson	0	c. Coleman, b. Armstrong	4
R. S. Borner, c. Lloyd, b. Ruffer	43		
E. J. Unwin, c. Lloyd, b. Higson	13		
C. E. Allen, b. Higson	4		
R. W. Bullmore, c. Lloyd, b. Bazeley	1		
R. D. C. McCall, st. Lloyd, b. Ruffer	11		
W. T. C. Rogerson, not out	19		
P. M. Heywood, b. Bazeley	18		
I. N. Brettell, b. Wolf, b. McHarg	6		
T. F. Partington, c. Sedgwick, b. Ruffer	5		
Leg-byes, 5; n.-b., 1	6		
Total	124		

Second Innings—E. N. Evans, b. Bazeley, 8; R. S. Borner, not out, 21; W. T. C. Rogerson, not out, 28. Total (1 wkt.), 55.

CHELTENHAM.—First Innings

I. N. Brettell, l.-b.-w., b. Unwin	6
T. A. Higson, st. Wolf, b. Unwin	101
E. H. Lloyd, b. McCall	61
T. G. O'Dwyer, l.-b.-w., b. Allen	3
J. S. W. Meikle, run out	34
W. G. Sedgwick, b. McCall	0
C. L. C. Roberts, b. McCall	0
I. H. McHarg, b. Unwin	10
W. R. Miller-Logan, b. McCall	0
A. M. Ruffer, not out	4
J. S. Bazely, b. Unwin	0
Byes, 11; l.-b., 2; w., 1; n.-b., 3	17
Total	239

BOWLING ANALYSIS

HAILEYBURY

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Higson	15	1	55	3	Ruffer	14.3	0	44	5
Bazely	9	2	28	2	Miller-Logan	8	3	13	0

CHELTENHAM

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Unwin	18.3	4	56	4	Partington	6	0	21	0
Heywood	1	1	23	0	Evans	8	0	42	0
Allen	13	3	47	1	McCall	8	1	18	4

UMPIRES.—Attfield and Smith.

A DRAWN GAME AT OLD TRAFFORD

GLAMORGAN'S EFFORT

As was anticipated, the match between Lancashire and Glamorgan at Old Trafford, yesterday, ended in a draw, the home county, by reason of a first innings lead of 29, gaining five points. The last day of the match provided much more interest than might have been expected, for Glamorgan, after a capital effort to secure the first innings lead, fielded and bowled keenly in an attempt to force a definite result.

Glamorgan, with three men out for 62, began the day needing 174 to get on terms. On an easy pitch, M. J. Turnbull and D. Davies found run-getting easy until Iddon held a hard return from Turnbull with his left hand, high above his head. The fourth wicket put on 64 runs in just over an hour. Then, for a time, the bowlers had matters all their own way, five more wickets falling for the addition of 59 runs. The Lancashire bowlers met with stubborn resistance from Davies (E.) and Ryan, who increased the total by 36 before the innings, having lasted rather more than four hours, closed for 207.

Losing three wickets for 22 at their second attempt, Lancashire found themselves in a somewhat precarious position and Glamorgan, although no more than 2½ hours remained for play, never gave up hope of forcing a victory. Mercer, in bowling Hallows off his pads at 10, secured his 100th wicket this summer, but afterwards Hopwood and Iddon adopted a policy of rigid defence and stayed together until, shortly after 5 o'clock, rain caused the match to be abandoned.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings	
Hallows, b. Ryan	12	b. Mercer	5	
Watson, c. Bates, b. Mercer	13	l.-b.-w., b. Ryan	8	
Tyldesley (E.), not out	124	c. Bates, b. Mercer	4	
Iddon, not out	83	not out	14	
Hopwood (did not bat)	—	not out	20	
Bye, 1; l.-b., 3	4	Bye, 1; l.-b., 3	4	
Total (2 wkts.)	*236	Total (3 wkts.)	55	

*Innings declared closed.

P. T. Eckersley, Taylor, Sibbles, Tyldesley (R.), Duckworth and McDonald did not go in.

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, l.-b.-w., b. Hopwood	4
Dyson, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hopwood	19
J. T. Morgan, c. Hopwood, b. McDonald	1
Davies (D.), c. Iddon, b. McDonald	58
M. J. Turnbull, c. and b. Iddon	40
Bell, c. Eckersley, b. Iddon	18
Hills, c. Hopwood, b. McDonald	4
Davies (E.), not out	35
Mercer, b. Sibbles	2
Avery, c. Duckworth, b. McDonald	9
Ryan, c. Eckersley, b. Sibbles	7
Byes, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	10
Total	207

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	25	8	70	1	Ryan	13	2	37	1
Davies (E.)	14	2	39	0	Davies (D.)	6	0	19	0
Ryan	21	2	76	1					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mercer	15	8	10	2	Ryan	13	2	27	1
Davies (E.)	4	1	11	0	Davies (D.)	2	0	3	0

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	27	9	61	4	Iddon	17	7	29	2
Hopwood	24	6	40	2	Sibbles	7.3	4	9	2
Tyldesley (R.)	23	11	58	0					

UMPIRES.—Oates and Hardstaff.

WARWICKSHIRE'S RECOVERY

Nottinghamshire gained a big advantage against Warwickshire yesterday at Trent Bridge, but the visitors saved the game easily. The county champions took the lead in the morning with only three batsmen. Whysall, who batted altogether two hours and a quarter, made his 63 out of 162. Directly he attempted to hit out he missed the ball and was bowled. S. Staples and Larwood added 59 for the seventh wicket in half an hour, and A. W. Carr declared at luncheon. Staples, who had been missed in the long field when 44, hit hard, making one 6 and seven 4's.

When Warwickshire went in for the second time it seemed, at first, that they might have some difficulty in avoiding defeat, for Smith was bowled by Larwood when 10 runs had been scored in 25 minutes, while Bates was caught behind the wicket at 35. Then, however, Croom and R. E. S. Wyatt, concentrating almost entirely on defence to begin with, gradually mastered the bowling, and it

Letters to the Editor

TRAINING OF THE UNEMPLOYED

INDIVIDUAL STUDY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We desire to welcome the leading article in your issue of Tuesday, in which you so plainly point the moral of the three-party Committee on Unemployment.

To take up the question from your pronouncement, "If the Committee should decide to suggest a strict insurance scheme within the present scope of insurance, then they will have to frame a new plan for the maintenance of those who fail to qualify for benefit," you go on to point out that Parliament has equipped the new Public Assistance Committees with suitable powers for the purpose. The London County Council, for example, has already completed its plan for dealing in the modern manner with the 6,000 or so of able-bodied unemployed on its relief lists—namely, by the method of training and instructional tests whether at residential or non-residential centres. What will have to be "new" in the great bulk of this service is the study of the individual case. This need is amply demonstrated by the eloquent figures in the recent annual report of the Ministry of Labour, where we learn that no fewer than 10,823 men have passed through training centres into employment, and that this was made possible by the fact that they were men requiring most of all the restoration of their energy, alertness, and initiative. Of those who stayed the course of training over 90 per cent. got into employment.

Our exporters must put on the markets of the world better goods at a lower price, and more promptly, than our competitors. We could once, and in some measure can still, do so; but when we ask managers and foremen in other parts of the world what are the requisites for successful production, they generally begin by saying, "The energy, steadiness, and capacity of the English or the German workman." We submit that, when the managers of the 30,000 factories in the London area go to their offices each morning and make their decisions for the day, a paramount consideration is the availability of alert, keen, interested, and willing staff. The same qualities are vital to the transport and public utility services upon which the factories depend. When these qualities have been lost, the whole of our post-War psychiatrical literature tells us that their recovery involves a very difficult readjustment to life, of a defeated personality. We in this society have been toiling at these readjustments for 60 years. Desiring as we do the maximum of success to the local Public Assistance Committees in achieving them, we ask ourselves what their main handicap is to-day. We are satisfied that it lies in the lack of facility for adequate individual study of the man before them. There are sections of the area where this great tradition of service has never failed, but wherever the numbers have become great it has dropped out so completely as to be forgotten.

Our legislation and administration have for a quarter of a century been moving away from this individual study and developing vast machinery for dealing with the vicissitudes of life in the mass, in the belief that this is more democratic. We submit that this may well be found, as the "new plan" develops, to have been a main source of our trouble. With emphasis on this aspect of the problem and a free hand in arranging the duties of the officers and the sittings of the Committees, we believe that the new Public Assistance authorities, under the Act of 1929 and the Regulations of 1930, will be found to give a very good account of themselves, and we look to see London, which has recruited a splendid band of workers for these Committees, in the van of this advance.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

CHARLES MALLET, Chairman of Council,
J. C. PRINGLE, Secretary, Charity Organization Society.

Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, July 31.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just been listening to a most interesting broadcast by Mr. J. H. Thomas on the influence of insects on the past and on the future development of Empire trade, and how that development has depended in a great measure on the discoveries of scientific research and their remedial application.

In this connexion did his mind dwell for a minute or two on what the research department of the Royal Veterinary College has contributed in the past 20-odd years towards helping along the colonization consequent upon the possibility of fruitful cultivation of many an outpost of this vast Empire? Take, for instance, one district where the tsetse has reigned supreme for so long, and where even now so much remains to be done. If he does know what the veterinary surgeons in South Africa, trained for the most part under the skilful guidance of Sir John Macfadyen, have done and are doing to make the fly belt occupiable, it smacks rather of ingratitude to have consented to the stunted and stinted offer of the Government towards the remodelling and rebuilding of the College buildings, and, incidentally, hardly tends to encourage greater benefits in the future.

Yours obediently,
RICHARD BEVAN, M.R.C.S. and D.P.H., &c.

2, Park-avenue, East Sheen, July 30.

TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read in your issues of July 15 and 19 letters from Mr. J. T. Philipson and Sir Walter MacGeough Bond referring to charges levied on tourists visiting Egypt.

The fee for the passport visa for visitors to Egypt is levied on the same basis as that for Egyptians entering other countries. In other words, these fees are reciprocal. The quarantine fee is an international charge, but negotiations for its suppression are in progress. The antiquities tax covers the monuments for the whole of Egypt, but tickets for the monuments of Cairo and Lower Egypt only can be obtained for 10p. It should be mentioned that the revenue from the imposition of this tax goes towards the upkeep of Egypt's monuments.

Efforts are still being made to induce the Government to suppress the new tax of 50p. on first-class passengers entering and leaving Egypt. Your correspondent seems to be under the impression that this charge is renewable every fortnight, but this is not the case. Once the fee is paid the visitor may remain in the country as long as he likes, and if his stay does not exceed 30 days the tax is waived altogether. The charge of 4p. per piece of luggage is for the transport from steamer to Customs house, and the visitor has no expenses over and above that.

As to the charges in the hotels, I am glad to have this opportunity of stating that in any of our hotels a visitor may stay at a charge from 25s. to 30s. a day, including three meals. This is surely not an excessive charge, seeing that the season in Egypt is of such short duration. Of course, if special accommodation is required, such as a private bath or sitting-room, the price may easily attain the figure mentioned by your correspondent.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES A. BARBLER, Chairman and Managing Director, Egyptian Hotels, Limited, and Upper Egypt Hotels; Vice-President of the Tourist Development Association of Egypt.

Château Neu Halsburg, Meggen, July 30.

THE PASSION PLAY

SIXTY YEARS OF CHANGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I supplement the admirable and interesting article of your correspondent on "The Passion Play—Thirty Years of Change," by a few words, which I will call "The Passion Play—Sixty Years of Change," for I was one of the few English people who witnessed one of the few performances given in 1870, when it was summarily stopped by the outbreak of war between France and Prussia, being resumed in 1871?

It was at this period that the text and structure of the play had assumed the form which, as your correspondent explains, was brought about by their complete revision in the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was purged of the elements of jocosity and coarseness which had been such features of the religious drama, and in its dignified simplicity and in all its strict following of the Biblical narrative, became so universally popular.

While, happily, these characteristics have persisted, and while the indestructible traditions of the Ammergau peasants have been proof against deterioration, there was almost as much change in the outward setting during the period 1870 to 1900 as between 1900 and 1930. Your correspondent speaks of the train puffing into the little mountain town in 1900, but there was no railway in 1870 and there were no inns. The existence of the Passion Play was hardly known in this country, and the audience contained no tourist or sight-seeing element. I drove from Innsbruck, leaving about noon on Whit Sunday, and reaching Partenkirch at 9.30, where I put up for the night, resuming my journey at 4.30 the following morning for a further two hours' drive to Ammergau. The muddy roads were churned up by the tramping of thousands of peasants; 6,000 witnessed it that day, and it was repeated on Tuesday for 2,000 who had been crowded out and who spent most of the day in church.

Beyond a few friends who had agreed to meet there—they included Miss Stanley, the sister of the Dean of Westminster, and Canon Malcolm McColl—there was no foreign element observable. I slept in the loft of a chalet, which I reached by a ladder to a trap-door in the ceiling of the "living room." Josef Mayr, to whom your correspondent refers, was the Christus that year. I had some interesting conversation with him in the evening. When the war broke out he was not called up into the combative ranks, but was put to office work, and so exempted from shaving his beard.

I have at this moment before me pictorial illustration of the 60 years of change in the shape of a crudely coloured print of the Renaissance façade and proscenium while the scene of the Crucifixion is being enacted in 1870, and a photograph of the new theatre in which it is being presented to-day in 1930.

I am yours faithfully,
FREDERICK HOLIDAY.

St. John's Lodge, 159, King Henry's-road, Hampstead.

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While Great Britain is clearly resolved to maintain the constitutional freedom of Malta, we are all of us desirous of respecting, so far as we consistently can, the conscientious opinions of Roman Catholics. Now in the neighbouring kingdom of Italy theirs is the established religion. The concordat recently concluded with the Vatican has been consented to and acclaimed by the Pope, and cannot therefore contain provisions which are actually contrary to the faith.

It would seem, therefore, that if we were to offer to the hierarchy in Malta exactly the same freedom of political action which the Roman Catholic Church enjoys in Italy, such a proposal would, if not gladly accepted, at any rate be strictly in accordance with the declared policy of the Vatican, and could not be banned as contrary to the faith. The Archbishop and Bishops would then enjoy the same liberty to proclaim that to vote for any political candidate is a mortal sin, as they have under Signor Mussolini.

J. MALET LAMBERT.

Bridlington, July 31.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter published in your issue of July 31 Sir Ernest Glover appears to overlook the possibility that the foreigner's power to produce at a lower cost than the British manufacturer may be due to his free access to the British markets, which by extending his area of operations enables him to increase his output and thereby reduce his costs. Were importations into Great Britain reduced the British manufacturer might be able to increase his production with a consequent reduction in costs, while the effect on the foreign competitor would be exactly the reverse. This double action would be very valuable where both manufacturers were competing for the custom of a third country.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN A. LESLIE.

23, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

REPAIRS ON KINGSTON BY-PASS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Repairs of a heavy nature have been started on the Kingston by-pass, one of the principal arterial roads out of London, which has been open for traffic for only about four years or so. These repairs were undertaken when the state of the surface had reached in places a condition of positive danger to fast-moving motor traffic. Presumably they are being paid for by the Surrey County Council as road maintenance, under annual contributions of 60 per cent. from the Road Fund and 40 per cent. from the county rates.

The nature of the repair work now in hand appears to be a virtual reconstruction of the road, as the old concrete bed with its steel reinforcement is being broken up in panels and is being replaced with new slabs of the same material. If the road is to be put in an efficient state of repair some considerable lengths of the by-pass will have to be treated in a similar manner. I submit that this is a definite reconstruction and should be undertaken as a capital expenditure, for which the Surrey ratepayers should not be liable to the extent of 40 per cent.

I suggest the County Council would do well to make a public statement in the interests of the ratepayers as to their policy under the statutory obligations imposed on them, and should indicate what steps they have taken or are taking to approach the Ministry of Transport on the question of obtaining a capital grant for the reconditioning of this road. It can be urged that the state of the by-pass is no better than that of many other roads the improvement of which the Ministry is supporting by grants of over 60 per cent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. M. NORRIE.

Robin Wood, Esher, July 30.

INLAND REVENUE METHODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am away, but have been followed by the following letter addressed to me to my house by the Income Tax Office:—

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will state hereon the name and address of your employer and the nature (*sic*) of your employment.

I have replied:—

I am a merchant but also employed by William C. Edwards and Co., Limited, 64, Mark-lane, E.C.3, in the humble capacity of chairman and director. The nature of my duties is varied. I receive and read letters and telegrams; patiently listen to people and seek with courtesy to reply to inquiries. I am also expected to sign cheques; interview banks, &c., and make myself generally useful. My office hours are from 10 to 4, but I have often to work and study far into the night. I trust that this short account of the nature of my duties will be found satisfactory to the Government.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.

Comment is not necessary.

Yours faithfully,
W. C. EDWARDS.

64, Mark-lane, E.C.3.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

Points from Letters

FREE TRADE AND CAPITAL

The free trade case is that the capital of a country remains identical to a penny whether a tariff resolution passes the Commons or not; hence if by raising a tariff against anything you compel its manufacture in this country, you have not increased the volume of industry an iota; you have merely diverted capital from existing employment to the manufacture of goods you can get more cheaply from abroad. The flaw in the argument is that while it is true all the tariffs in the world cannot increase the world's capital by a penny, they can and do affect its distribution, for capital tends to flow where it can be most productively employed. If English capital is employed in America instead of in England, demonstrably it can give employment to the American worker only—how could it possibly give employment to the worker of a country where it is not used? It is just because it cannot, and the income from foreign investment calls for no export from the home worker whatever, that imports exceed exports and the home worker stands workless.—Mr. JOHN H. WILLIS, Southwell Lodge, Ipswich-road, Norwich.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

It is a matter of normal Stock Exchange procedure for stockbrokers to divide their commission with banks and solicitors in respect of business introduced by them as agents. There would appear to be little objection to the practice so far as it is carried out with the banks. It is in regard to the division of the commission with solicitors that it appears to me that there is abuse. In the ordinary course of events a solicitor does very little indeed for a client without making a charge for it, and if when dealing through a stockbroker with his client's securities he makes his customary charge he is in fact drawing two commissions. Should he, on the other hand, reduce his charge to his client in view of the commissions accruing from the broker he is in effect passing the benefit, or part of it, to the principal, which is strictly against the rules of the Stock Exchange. Perhaps it would be as well in the present bad condition of business that this practice should receive reconsideration.—Mr. REGINALD F. P. JACKSON, Craigstone, Haynes-road, Hornchurch.

HADRIAN'S WALL

I have often wondered whether the people of the countryside round Hadrian's Wall appreciated their great possession. It was, therefore, a very real pleasure when I paid a visit to it this last week to observe that large numbers of people spent their Saturday and Sunday roaming its course or prowling round such special parts as Borcovicus. At least a dozen cars and motor-cycles were parked near the entrance to the latter when I arrived there about 6 o'clock, and I gathered that there is a continuous flow of visitors coming out from Newcastle and the neighbouring towns, and that this is not a spurious and recent interest, but has been in existence for many years.—P. M. REDMAYNE, The Grove, Great Barrow, Essex.

"SHENANDOAH"

Having frequently heard the shanty sung in its native form and setting, I can confirm the Rev. A. A. Brockington's contention that the word "Shenandoah" was not—indeed, never—pronounced in accordance with its usual spelling. "Shanadar," Mr. Brockington says; "Shannadore," I should rather call it. I should be prepared to regard my own variant as a progressive corruption of the original, were it not that I find Sir Captain Wall, whose authority in such matters is beyond dispute, in his book, "Sea Songs and Shanties," asserts that the pronunciation in his day, from 1861 onwards, was "Shannadore." The theory that the word had nothing to do with the famous Indian chief is ingenious, but, in view of our knowledge of the source of so many similar compositions, surely somewhat difficult to substantiate.—Mr. REX CLEMENTS, Manor Lodge, Durham.

THE CHANGING ROADS

When it is necessary to have new arterial roads such roads might, by the planting of comparatively narrow belts of trees, instead of being, as they generally are now, unsightly, uninteresting, and more often than not disfigured with glaring advertisements, be made spacious and beautiful ways. The trees should be planted three or four deep, and where possible with a space of turf between them and the road or footway. Only such kinds should, of course, be planted as grow well in the district.—Mr. PERCY S. CANE, Editor, *Garden Design*, 2, Westminster Palace-gardens, S.W.1.

REPAIRING CHURCH BELLS

If, as is stated, William Purdue, of Closworth, Somerset, "cast only six bells in his lifetime," one of these must have been the old market bell of Lyme Regis. It is now in Lyme's Museum, and bears round it the inscription, "William Purdue cast mee 1647 Anthony Elleadon Mayor." This Mayor's accounts show that the bell cost (at Closworth) £3 18s. 6d.; carriage to Lyme, installation, and sundries cost another £1 12s. 6d. When Lyme's Market House was burnt down in 1844 the bell was saved by a miracle. Its tone is as good as ever.—Mr. C. WANKLYN, Overton, Lyme Regis.

A KINGFISHERS' NEST

I have recently been watching a pair of kingfishers which have nested within the Liverpool city boundary! I have watched (through my field-glasses) the beautiful sight of the male bird darting over the silvery ripples of the water, and have disturbed the female from her nesting hole. The birds inhabit a group of three ponds in a thick copse, the banks being covered by a dense mass of bushes and trees whose lower branches are submerged. The birds' perch is a bough of a dead tree which lies full length in one of the ponds. Only 2ft. away from one of the ponds is a cart-track, and the water can be seen through the shrubbery. Some hundred yards away is a main road, and less than two miles away is a Liverpool tramway line.—Mr. E. HARDY, 21, Blantyre-road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

THE GRAVES OF UR

The Royal graves of Ur at the British Museum make one think about the impression produced on the minds of young children who are numerously taking notes there. May we not, without provoking *odium theologicum*, rely on what Philemon Holland (1552-1637) says in his translation of Plutarch's essay on "Superstition" that: "Ignorance and want of true knowledge when lighting upon gentle and tender spirits hath bred and imprinted therein superstition; and error, if accompanied by some passion of the mind, is most pernicious"? The crux is that the Royal graves prove belief in a future life long before Abraham, and yet plainly indicate the necessity of human sacrifice.—Mr. ARTHUR CASPERSZ, Cranleigh, Guildford.

ROUSSEAU'S INFLUENCE

Mrs. T. E. Sandwith takes strong exception to my statement "that the Catholic revival of the early nineteenth century" can be traced to Rousseau. What I actually said was that this revival can be traced to him with far more certainty than can Bolshevism. However, so far from coming as a surprise to historians, the view I expressed is well known to all students of modern French thought. It is based on the research of the late P. M. Masson, a fervent Roman Catholic, whose "Religion de J. J. Rousseau" (Hachette, 1916) is the standard work on the subject.—Mr. A. LYTTON SELLS, 1, Grantchester-street, Cambridge.

NATURALIZING BUTTERFLIES

In passing through Kensington Gardens recently, I was astonished at seeing a specimen of the far-famed Camberwell Beauty butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*), lying with wings outstretched on the pathway. It was in perfect condition, but flew rather feebly and had probably only recently emerged from the chrysalis. I picked it up carefully, carried the insect to a secluded space, and there liberated it. If this represents an attempt to naturalize Continental specimens in so popular a resort, I fear the result will not be successful. The ordinary predatory collector could hardly resist so noble an example of the lepidopterist's big game.—Mr. J. E. SAUL, Black Warren, Radlett, Herts.

DECLINE OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS

I suggest to the Rev. Sidney Smith that the only people who can fill his Sunday schools are the parents, and there seems no doubt that nowadays it is a matter of supreme indifference whether their children go to Sunday school or not.—Mr. ROBERT BROWNLOW, 8, Templegrove, N.W.11.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Your correspondent who suggests that "organization of themselves by the workers and of the work by the employers" might possibly help to solve the domestic servant problem may be interested to hear of the recently formed Household Service League, which brings together mistress and maid with this object in view. Its aim is to improve the status, conditions, and efficiency of domestic service, and mistress and maid on the same committee have already discussed, among other subjects, opportunities of training for domestic servants, their hours of work, time off, recreation, and clubs. Particulars may be had from the National Council of Women, Murray House, Vandon-street, S.W.1.—Miss NORAH GREEN, General Secretary, National Council of Women.

Parliament

AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT POLICY OUTLINED

THE PROROGATION

HOUSE OF LORDS

FRIDAY, AUG. 1

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 11 o'clock.

The Commons' amendments to the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill were agreed to.

HOUSING (NO. 2) BILL

The amendments which the House had made to the Housing (No. 2) Bill, and with which the Commons had disagreed, were considered.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said the only outstanding difference between the two Houses was on the compensation clause (Clause 12), to which their lordships had made an amendment [providing for a higher rate of compensation for houses in clearance areas acquired before July, 1919, if those houses were injurious or dangerous to health by reason only of the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets]. He hoped they might be able to come to terms on this question so that progress could be made with slum clearance.

The EARL of ONSLOW said that, while there were some things in the Bill with which the Opposition did not agree, there were many of its provisions which they wished to see on the Statute-book. It was curious that the Socialist Party should say that they would be willing to lose the Bill on what seemed to him to be a question of elementary justice affecting only a few people, although the principle of compensation which was involved was important. As the Bill, however, would accomplish useful purposes, he would advise their lordships not to insist upon their amendment.

The motion that the House should not insist on the amendment on compensation with which the Commons had disagreed was agreed to.

The House did not insist on its amendments to the Housing (Scotland) Bill to which objection was taken by the Commons.

The sitting was suspended until a quarter past 4 o'clock, when the Appropriation Bill was received from the Commons and was passed through all the stages and agreed to.

ROYAL ASSENT

A Royal Commission, consisting of the LORD CHANCELLOR, EARL STANHOPE, VISCOUNT BRENTFORD, LORD THOMSON, and LORD PASSFIELD, was held for the giving of the Royal Assent to Acts which have passed both Houses. Among the members of Parliament who accompanied the Speaker to the Bar for the ceremony on the summons of Black Rod were:—Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health; Mr. Adamson, Secretary for Scotland; Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour; Mr. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air; Mr. T. Kennedy, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury; and Sir G. Bowyer.

The Royal Assent was given to a large number of public and private Acts. Among those of a public character were the Finance Act, the Appropriation Act, the Coal Mines Act, London Naval Treaty Act, British Museum Act, Unemployment Insurance (No. 4) Act, Road Traffic Act, Public Works Facilities Act, Public Works Loans Act, Air Transport (Subsidy) Agreements Act, Overseas Trade Act, Housing (No. 2) Act, Housing (Scotland) Act, Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, Reservoirs (Safety Provision) Act, and the Isle of Man (Customs) Act.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the King's Speech, the terms of which will be found on page 10, and the Commission proroguing Parliament till Tuesday, October 28.

The Speaker and the members of the House of Commons attending him retired, the Royal Commissioners withdrew, and the Session was at an end.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, AUG. 1

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

HOLIDAY MOTORISTS AND THE SPEED LIMIT

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), replying to LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.), said that it would not be possible to bring any part of the Road Traffic Act into operation before November 1. The existing law, including the general speed limit of 20 miles an hour, would, therefore, remain in force during the forthcoming holiday period.

HADRIAN'S WALL

SIR J. WITHERS (Cambridge University, U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works what was the exact state of negotiations for the preservation of the Roman Wall pending the introduction of legislation; and whether there was any definite undertaking that the Wall and Vallum would be protected from encroachment pending legislation.

Mr. LANSBURY (Bow and Bromley).—As I have already informed the House, negotiations have been proceeding, in accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, with the view to limiting the area within which quarrying is to be allowed, and, from a letter which I have received from the quarry owner, I anticipate to a successful issue. No quarrying has yet begun on the site, and there will be no interference at any time with the Wall or the Vallum. If, as I hope, the legislation contemplated is carried through without delay, the surroundings of the Wall as a whole can be adequately protected for the future.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS SITE

SIR W. DAVISON (Kensington, S., U.) asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he was aware of the desire of the public that the site of the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, should be kept as an open space for the enjoyment of the public at the termination of the present lease next year; and whether he could assure the House that no new buildings would be erected on the site until the House of Commons had had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the matter.

Mr. LANSBURY.—I am aware of and appreciate the general desire that this site should be used for the benefit of the public, and I am quite prepared to give the assurance asked for by the hon. member. To remove any misconception, I should like to say that I know of no proposal to clear away the ornamental water or to interfere with the general appearance of the gardens.

THE McMAHON-HUSSEIN CORRESPONDENCE

DR. SHIELS, Under-Secretary for the Colonies (Edinburgh, E.), replying to Mr. COCKS (Broxtowe, Lab.), said:—His Majesty's Government have been impressed by the feeling shown in the House of Commons on various occasions, and especially in the debate on the adjournment on May 7, with regard to the correspondence which took place in 1915-16 between Sir Henry McMahon and the Sherif Hussein of Mecca. They have, therefore, thought it necessary to re-examine this correspondence fully in the light of the history of the period and the interpretations which have been put upon it. There are still valid reasons, entirely unconnected with the question of Palestine, which render it in the highest degree undesirable in the public interest to publish the correspondence. These reasons may be expected to retain their force for many years to come. There are not sufficient grounds for holding that by this correspondence his Majesty's Government intended to pledge themselves, or did, in fact, pledge themselves, to the inclusion of Palestine in the projected Arab State. Sir H. McMahon has himself denied that this was his intention. The ambiguous and inconclusive nature of the correspondence may well, however, have left an impression among those who were aware of the correspondence that his Majesty's Government had such an intention.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

MR. SNOWDEN'S STATEMENT

Mr. W. TAYLOR (Norfolk, S.W., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether he was in a position to make an announcement on the subject of the Government's agricultural policy.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who replied, said:—In view of the depression which exists in certain branches of the agricultural industry, and the urgent need for reform in methods both of marketing and production in order to take advantage of our valuable home market, the Government have given anxious consideration to the agricultural problem, with especial regard to the desirability of increasing employment on the land with good standards of living, recognizing that this can only be assured through prosperity in the industry. (Cheers.)

HOLDINGS FOR SMALL CULTIVATORS

Proposals will be submitted for making land more freely available for small cultivators and affording them adequate security of tenure. Local authorities will be stimulated to meet the large and unsatisfied demand for small-holdings, cottage holdings, and allotments. In addition, the Minister of Agriculture will be given powers to acquire and manage land for these purposes, so as to supplement but in no way to supplant local authorities that are active. Powers to provide cottage holdings will be extended to county borough councils and these holdings will be made available for letting as well as sale and for a wider class of applicant.

UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEME

A scheme will be undertaken whereby a contribution may be made to the mitigation of unemployment by the creation of a special class of allotments and of market garden and poultry holdings up to 5 acres for suitable unemployed workers.

LARGE-SCALE FARMING AND DEMONSTRATION FARMS

An Agricultural Land Utilization Corporation will be established to conduct, on the one hand, large-scale farming, managed on business principles, with the utmost possible application of improved methods and the best machinery, with the particular object of affording to agriculturists a practical training in business management; and on the other hand, additional demonstration farms of various types in different parts of the country, designed to secure the quicker and more general adoption of every agricultural improvement.

SCOTLAND

In Scotland, the Department of Agriculture will make every effort to increase the number of small-holdings available. At the same time investigations will be set on foot for improving certain large tracts of barren and moss land and for reclamation works. Arrangements are under consideration for the extension of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, to Scotland.

CEREALS

The critical position of cereal farmers demands the earliest possible attention. (Hear, hear.) The question of the condition of this class of agriculturists in the different parts of the Empire will be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference with special reference to bulk purchase, import boards, and stabilization of prices. (Cheers.) In view of this, and of the possibility that the decisions of the Conference on this matter may materially change the practical problem of dealing with cereal farming, the Government is not in a position at present to formulate comprehensive proposals for this part of the agricultural situation beyond the plans outlined in this statement for improved methods of cultivation, the better organization and marketing of produce, education and research, and improved credit facilities. But as soon as the decisions of the Imperial Conference are known, the Government will undertake whatever practicable steps can be devised to put cereal growing in this country on an economic foundation. (Cheers.)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BILL

It is an urgent necessity to give our home producers opportunities of orderly and better marketing in our industrial market. (Hear, hear.) A Bill is being introduced forthwith for purposes of criticism and comment, which offers certain powers to large-scale commodity organizations initiated by producers themselves for the marketing of home-produced agricultural products and protects such organizations from the disruptive action of minorities. There are precedents for legislation of a similar kind in overseas parts of the Empire.

The Bill contemplates organizations of two distinct types, though combinations of both are possible. First, there is the older and better-known pool type, which is well adapted for products in respect of which we are largely self-supporting, and of which the market may be disturbed by recurring surpluses. The Bill also provides for organizations of the regulatory type which are concerned more with the craft of marketing than with the physical control and handling of the product, and which, after the manner of a board of directors, would formulate a coherent marketing policy for the home product and carry it into effect. Financial assistance by way of both long and short term loans will be available for these commodity marketing boards. Care has been taken to provide safeguards for the great body of consumers and for other affected interests. (Hear, hear.)

ABATTOIRS

The erection of publicly owned abattoirs by local authorities for the centralized slaughtering of livestock will be encouraged.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The development of agricultural education will also form an important part of our policy. An Agricultural Research Council is being constituted to secure improved co-ordination and extension of agricultural research throughout the United Kingdom. In view of the great losses incurred through disease, among the first subjects to receive attention will be contagious abortion, tuberculosis, and swine fever.

SCRUB BULLS

Legislation will be introduced to regulate the use and import of bulls, with a view to improving the standard of our livestock.

THE AGRICULTURAL WORKER

Apart from the increased provision for access to land for their own cultivation that the policy affords to suitable workers, it is important that agricultural workers should share in any added prosperity which may accrue to the industry, and the working of the existing machinery for regulating wages will be carefully watched with this object in view.

HOUSING

The present Housing Bill contains provisions which should mitigate the evil of the tied cottage, to which we attach great importance, and it is the intention of the Government to take special steps to stimulate the provision of improved housing in rural areas under the powers therein provided. Further, a Committee which is to be appointed to consider the Rent Restriction Act will include within its purview the special position of the "tied cottage," with a view to providing a remedy against any unfair use of this system.

CONCLUSION

The Government are convinced that by a sustained and well directed effort designed to evoke the cooperation of the industry itself, it should be possible to arrest the decline of employment on the land and to foster, by taking advantage of modern developments and facilities, specialized and improved methods of production which should result in a great increase in our home-produced food supplies and bring back prosperity to our countryside. We believe that our proposals will have the effect of inspiring in all sections of the farming community that confidence which is so essential to its progress and welfare, and will promote the sound development of our great agricultural industry. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

UNIONIST QUESTIONS

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked how many new officials would be necessary, and what would be the position of the cooperative movement.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not see very much relevance to the statement I have made in the question, but of course, as the right hon. gentleman represents Woolwich, I suppose he has a very special interest in agriculture. (Laughter.) I do not anticipate that there will be a very large increase in the number of officials who will administer these new plans, but I am quite sure that, whatever number may be necessary, they will do a great deal more than find their salaries and remuneration. (Cheers.) With regard to the second part of the question, I do not think it calls for any reply.

SIR J. LAMB (Stone, U.).—Does the right hon. gentleman realize that throughout the whole of this lengthy statement there is not one grain of hope for immediate relief to agriculture? (Unionist cheers and Ministerial laughter.)

Mr. GRANVILLE (Eye, L.) asked whether it was the intention of the Government to extend unemployment insurance to agricultural workers.

Mr. SNOWDEN said the Government were giving consideration to the matter, but he was not in a position to make an announcement. In reply to Sir J. Lamb's question, he suggested that any comments and criticisms might wait until hon. members had had an opportunity of studying the statement.

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.).—Will the right hon. gentleman make it clear whether the statement is a call to battle or a swan song? (Laughter.) LIEUT.-COL. FREMANTLE (St. Albans, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman would consider the enormous importance of the training of veterinary surgeons. (Laughter.) SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) asked whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that, with regard to the smaller agricultural and horticultural products, what the industry was suffering from was the dumping of the surplus products of foreign countries. Was there anything in the statement to deal with that and make possible the cultivation of those products?

Mr. SNOWDEN said there was a good deal in the statement which, in an indirect but effective way, would deal with this problem by improving the methods of research and therefore improving the position of British agriculture. Also a great deal would be done by the proposals of the new Marketing Bill.

Mr. A. SOMERVILLE (Windsor, U.) asked whether the advantages to new allotment holders and small-holders of which Mr. Snowden had spoken would be extended to the present allotment holders and small-holders, and, if not, whether it would not put the latter at a disadvantage.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not think so. It is, of course, impossible in reply to questions to give an answer to anything that enters into the imagination or mind of an hon. member, but the main purpose of our proposals in regard to allotments—I am personally very interested in allotments and would like to see them extended—is to encourage them.

THE LAND DRAINAGE BILL

The Lords' amendments to the Land Drainage (No. 2) Bill were considered and agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILL

THE LEAGUE COVENANT

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill passed through Committee and was reported to the House.

On the motion for the third reading of the Bill

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) raised the question of the imposition of income-tax in certain cases on grants to local authorities for unemployment relief schemes. He said that Parliament never intended that these grants should be taxed. The demands varied in their character. In one case they affected undertakings of a non-revenue producing character, but in all the other cases they affected undertakings of a revenue producing character. There was no statutory authority for this distinction.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Lab.) asked that the matter should be cleared up to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. WOMERSLEY (Grimsby, U.) said that these deductions would discourage local authorities and public utility companies from proceeding with unemployment relief work.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said that this was really a bookkeeping problem. If the local authorities were dissatisfied with the Treasury interpretation of the law they could take the matter to the Courts. When these grants were in relief of interest paid, quite clearly the local authority could not make the profit which it would otherwise have made out of the income-tax deducted from the amount paid. If the Treasury took a different view from that which they had taken, the local authorities would be retaining the tax collected from stockholders, which tax was deducted on the assumption that it was tax to be handed over to the Revenue.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LEAGUE COVENANT

Mr. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON (Wood Green, U.) referred to the amendments which the Government are proposing to the Covenant of the League of Nations, in regard to which, he said, they had made it quite clear that they were not going to consult Parliament before coming to a final decision. It was true that the House could have a debate on ratification but an international agreement would then have already been signed and it would be practically impossible to go back upon it. It was clearly the intention of the Government to try to reintroduce by a side wind the Geneva Protocol. If these amendments were incorporated in their present form in an international agreement he hoped that Parliament would not hesitate to refuse ratification.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said that however disappointing the policy of the Government had been in some respects at home, they had achieved a very great success in their foreign policy and had raised the international position and prestige of this country to a level that it had not occupied for a great many years. He strongly supported the proposal for the amendment of the Covenant if the Government were satisfied that it could be safely entered into on behalf of this country.

Mr. NOEL BAKER (Coventry, Lab.) said that the Secretary of State had repeatedly stated that in the matter of amendments to the Covenant he would not commit the country until the House had had an opportunity of pronouncing its opinion. The Unionist Party had had every chance of discussing what was going to be done and they had not taken that opportunity. In moving the amendments the purpose of the Secretary of State was to bring the Covenant into harmony with the Kellogg Pact.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said that a debate on the amendments before ratification would be of no use once they had been decided upon at Geneva. The Opposition asked for an opportunity to consider the matter and to suggest amendments before the House was faced with a final agreement, which it could only approve or reject. Their most serious criticism was against the amendment to Article 15, which would put the Council of the League of Nations in the position of a super-sovereign state, provided that the Council came to a unanimous decision. The more he examined the amendments the more reluctant he was to see this country put its signature to them without Parliament first being allowed to judge of them.

UNDER-SECRETARY'S REPLY

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office (Bishop Auckland), said that the amendments to the Covenant were designed to complete, so far as the League of Nations was concerned, the outlawry of war to which this nation, and every other nation except two, were committed through the signing of the Kellogg Pact. There were several alternative ways in which that object could be achieved. Last September the British Delegation made certain definite proposals at Geneva for giving effect to that general principle. That was the first version of the amendments to the Covenant from the British side. That version had been somewhat modified as a result of the Committee of Thirteen, of which Lord Cecil was a member. It was possible that, at the next Assembly, the amendments as they now stood and the report of the Committee would be still further modified. The Government must have just the same freedom to negotiate the principle which they had in mind and secure the agreement of other nations thereto as any other Government that had ever represented this country. They would be condemned if they went to Geneva tied up in advance to certain fixed formulae from which no departure could be made. The Government believed that the amendments would, on the whole, increase the guarantees of peace. It was because they believed that that they took the initiative last year of proposing the principle they embodied, and that they would again take the initiative this year in seeking to get them accepted by the Assembly.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said that no one could deny that the proposed amendments to the Covenant would increase our commitments. The proposals of the Government were not the harmonizing of the Pact of Paris with the Covenant of the League of Nations. To use an American phrase, this was "putting teeth" into the Pact. The extension of commitments to engage in coercive, if not actual warlike, acts as the result of the signature of a pact to abstain from war was one of the oddest ironies that international relations had ever brought forward.

THE SITUATION IN MALTA

Mr. POOT (Bodmin, L.), discussing the situation in Malta, informed the House that on Wednesday he handed to the Prime Minister

STATE FARMS AND LOANS

DR. ADDISON'S STATEMENT

FACTORIES TO DEAL WITH SURPLUSES

Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, developed the statement of agricultural policy made in the House of Commons yesterday morning by Mr. Snowden in a subsequent statement to the Press. He described the Government's policy as falling into three main parts, of which the Marketing Bill issued yesterday was the first; provision for large-scale farming and for letting farms to suitable tenants the second; and provision for housing and research the third.

He said the Government's policy started from the fact that Great Britain was one of the finest agricultural markets in the world. Within reach of that market, almost from one end of the country to the other, there were food-producing districts, and yet a large part of that market was supplied by produce from overseas. They had to address themselves to finding out why, and to trying to remedy that state of affairs as far as possible. The other governing fact was that there had been a progressive decline for a number of years in agriculture, with 100,000 or so fewer people employed, and 1,000,000 acres of land gone out of cultivation. Everybody would realize that this was not going to be arrested in a day, and that it would need years of effort to turn the tide in the opposite direction.

The Government's scheme set out first to make land for cultivation available to suitable cultivators who wanted it but could not get it otherwise. In practically every place where there were small holdings the authorities had a waiting list of suitable people whom they could not supply, and directly any land became available they had a fresh crop of applicants, indicating an undisclosed demand much greater than that which was disclosed by the waiting list. The Government proposed that the Ministry itself, as well as local authorities, should have power to acquire land and help to meet the need. It was no part of their scheme in any way to supplant the local authorities who were doing their jobs. At the same time the State could not be expected to run 100 per cent. risks through other authorities. If it undertook this work it must do so on its own responsibility.

TO HELP UNEMPLOYED

The second part of the scheme was an emergency measure for helping to mitigate unemployment by giving access to the land to suitable men who were unemployed. It had already been done on a small scale and in a few cases in South Wales and outside Sheffield. It was quite evident that all over the country there were lots of men among the unemployed who had had some land training. It was proposed that the Ministry should have power to acquire land, and it contemplated three classes of provision. For those who had had training and aptitude there would be something larger than the allotment or holding, and the two particular lines they were out to encourage were poultry raising and market gardening. This would mean that they must have a system of supplying capital, and for that purpose the Ministry would need reliable local agents, who would have to be created for the purpose. He had no doubt that the local authorities would actively assist. They did not want to be extravagant, but the scheme ought to make in many districts a valuable contribution to the relief of the unemployment problem. Clearly its success would depend on good management.

There was another very different type of proposal. In this they were setting out deliberately to do two things. One contemplated the large-scale farm, a unit big enough to warrant the provision of machinery and equipment, managed as a business and used also for giving training in farm management. Already up and down the country there were a number of cases where farms of this type were being run successfully under good management. It was evident that some of the systems of farming that did for our grandfathers would not do to-day. We had to look forward to a more specialization in agriculture, and it was the men who were in the more particular branches of their craft who were doing well up and down the country at present.

They wanted to multiply that type. There were many promising young fellows trained in the Ministry's colleges and institutes, who afterwards had to look round rather hopelessly for a job or decide to emigrate because they had no capital. That type would be helped by loans and by the supply of equipment to set up on their own account as the Ministry's tenants. That was the type this scheme was designed to try to help. Chicken raising and egg production could be multiplied enormously. Under the National Mark scheme great headway had been made. Yet we still bought £20,000,000 worth of foreign eggs a year.

THE CEREAL CROPS

On the subject of cereals he was sure the farmers were right in saying that no policy was worth calling a policy which did not take account of the 1,000,000 acres that had gone out of cultivation mainly in the corn-growing areas. They could certainly grow a much greater amount of cereal foods for animals. Stock raising must have a sufficiency of arable cultivation to go with it, and it was significant that while arable cultivation had decreased the number of stock had gone down at the same time. Nobody would expect the present Government to contemplate taxing four-fifths of the wheat consumed in order to get a proper market for the remaining fifth. That method for helping the cereal grower was, therefore, ruled out of court. Yet some system had to be devised which would give an added measure of security and stability in prices to the cereal grower if more land was not to go out of cultivation. The Dominions Conference would have this subject before it, and the Government were not, therefore, in a position to formulate their proposals until that conference had reported. But the Government said deliberately that as soon as the conclusions of the Imperial Conference were known they would undertake whatever practicable steps could be devised to put cereal growing in this country on an economic foundation. That was not window-dressing.

Referring to the Marketing Bill just introduced, Dr. Addison justified the compulsory powers for the formation of producers' organizations by pointing out how the Hop Pool had been broken by the 10 per cent. who remained outside it, and sold their products independently. One of the greatest problems in marketing, he added, was the gate-sales. They could only be dealt with by having an agency big enough to handle them. It was proposed that boards for the handling of surpluses should be able to set up factories to deal with them or to take such steps as an industry's needs might require. Such a board would be authorized to buy, sell, grade, pack, and generally carry out the business necessary. At the same time the Bill would protect the public against being charged unfair prices. If they were to secure the standard of life of the agricultural worker they must put agriculture in such a position that it could afford to pay. Unless they could take some steps to this end in cereal-growing districts they might be faced with further efforts to reduce employment or to reduce the standard of life, though nobody wanted to do that.

BETTER HOUSES

On the subject of housing, dealt with in the recent Bill, he said the Government intended to take special steps to get a schedule as early as possible of unsanitary cottages in the villages which needed replacement and were occupied by agricultural workers. The Bill also provided generous terms for substituting cottages, but no cottages so provided would be tied to any particular farm. The dread of eviction if a man lost his job had been one of the prime causes of the weakness of the rural labourer.

This policy would mean two or three Bills. The draft of the Bill connected with land questions would be ready before the House reassembled, and subject to their remaining in office the Government proposed to go on with this policy.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS

Several Communist demonstrations to protest against "Imperialist War" were held in London yesterday. A meeting, attended by between 200 and 300 people, took place on Tower Hill and passed off without disorder. Two of the three speakers were of very youthful appearance. There were the customary appeals to "wage-slaves" to become class-conscious and to refuse to support any attack on Soviet Russia. A resolution protesting against the prosecutions in connexion with a Communist paper and pledging the meeting to resist war against Russia was declared to have been carried.

THE MARKETING BILL

BOARDS FOR PRODUCERS

The text was published yesterday of the Agricultural Marketing Bill presented by Dr. Addison. The Bill consists of 18 clauses and four schedules.

An explanatory and financial memorandum states that the Bill proposes to allow producers of an agricultural product to which the measure applies (milk, potatoes, hops, wool, cereals, cheese, and livestock) to regulate the marketing of that product by means of boards elected by themselves and in accordance with schemes submitted by themselves. It is proposed that such regulation should be confined to products produced in the area to which the scheme is applicable (which may be Great Britain or any part thereof); and the scheme will be binding on all producers of the regulated product in that area.

The interests of the public and of individual producers are to be protected by requiring the Minister, before approving a scheme, to give notice of it and consider any representations made, and, further, by giving Parliament the opportunity of resolving that the scheme shall not come into force. The interests of producers are further to be protected by provisions for independent arbitration, and either for exemption from the scheme or for representation on the board administering it. The interest of the general public is further protected by the establishment of a special "Consumers' Committee" for every scheme, whose duty it will be to watch, and consider complaints regarding the effect of the scheme on consumers.

The Bill also establishes a "Committee of Investigation" to which the Minister may refer a complaint from a Consumers' Committee or a complaint which would not fall to be considered by a Consumers' Committee. If the Committee of Investigation report that any matter requires rectification, the Minister has power to amend or revoke the scheme, and if necessary to replace the board administering it by persons nominated by him. The Minister is also empowered on his own initiative to lay before Parliament the draft of an order revoking or amending a scheme, such order to come into force unless Parliament resolves to the contrary.

A scheme may also provide for the encouragement of agricultural research and education, and may empower a board to make advances to producers.

It is proposed that, for the purpose of financing boards administering the schemes, there shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, into an English fund sums not exceeding £500,000, and into a Scottish fund sums not exceeding £125,000. Out of these funds a short-term loan may be made to a board, when it is first set up, free of interest for two years, but must be repaid within that period unless renewed: a long-term loan may be made to a board at any time for any period, but the amount of the fund that may be immobilized in such loans is limited. Loans may only be made on the recommendation of a special committee appointed under the Bill.

The Bill provides that any expenses incurred by the Minister in connexion with a committee appointed under the Bill shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The aggregate expenses incurred under this provision and of any additional staff which may be required by the Bill are not expected to exceed £20,000 per annum.

THE WERNBWLL COLLIERY EXPLOSION

THE DANGER OF COAL DUST

The report of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines on the explosion which occurred at Wernbwll Colliery, Penclawdd, Glamorganshire, on November 28, 1929, whereby seven lives were lost by carbon monoxide poisoning, states that the Inspector does not think that this was an explosion of coal dust alone, but that firedamp was first ignited and the explosion of firedamp was extended by coal dust.

"I am of opinion," he says, "that this explosion was caused by the flame of an open acetylene lamp coming in contact with an explosive mixture of firedamp and air that had accumulated at the rise side of the level which was thickly timbered. The volume of the explosive mixture was probably small, but lying on the timber there must have been much very fine, and practically pure, coal dust with which the gas was closely in contact, and this dust was the cause of the explosion spreading.

"No precautions were taken against the dangers of coal dust. Some parts of the mine were undoubtedly extremely wet, and on this ground, according to the evidence given by the mine officials, they did not consider it was necessary to take precautions against coal dust. In my opinion, the levels and the crossings between the topholes should have been treated with stone dust, in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations of July 30, 1920, as amended November 20, 1924. It is probable that had this been done the explosion would have been confined to narrower limits and fewer lives have been lost as a result of it."

SAPPERS AS WATER ENGINEERS

HOW THE WHITBY SUPPLY WAS SECURED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CATTERICK CAMP, AUG. 1

The part played by the Royal Engineers in saving the township of Whitby from lack of water as a result of damage to its main pipe line by the recent collapse of the bridge over the River Esk has not, to my knowledge, been told.

After two days' effort to get something across the gap to carry the 7in. and 8in. pipes which connect the Sneaton Reservoir with Whitby the waterworks authorities asked for military assistance, and two officers belonging to the 55th Field Company, R.E., from Catterick Camp, hurried by motor-car to the scene of the disaster. After a quick inspection it was decided to utilize the piping stored at the Richmond Pumping Station. Permission was at once obtained to borrow this, and the same night an officer and 18 sappers with the piping, were sent over by lorry. They arrived on the scene at midnight, and by daylight a 4in. pipe had been thrown across; 12 more sappers arrived from Catterick during the day, and by the combined exertions of sappers and civilians, working in shifts, a 9in. pipe was thrown across and secured after some 12 hours' work. Thus was the water supply for Whitby made secure.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Central Electricity Board has appointed as its engineer for Eastern England Mr. Percy George Campling, the Yarmouth Corporation electrical engineer and tramways manager. He will have control of 18 electricity undertakings, with an annual expenditure of £750,000. Mr. Campling, who is 44, has served the municipalities of Bury St. Edmunds, Middlesbrough, and Weymouth.

A MUSIC MERGER

The directors of Messrs. Boosey and Co., Ltd., and Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd., state that a merger of the two companies is about to take place in order to create a central house to distribute the publications of Boosey and Co., Ltd., Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd., Winthrop Rogers, Ltd., and the Cavendish Music Company. The company will hold the exclusive British Agency for Messrs. G. Schirmer (Inc.), of New York, and the John Church Company, also of New York. It will also handle the musical instruments of both Boosey and Co., Ltd., and Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd., which in future will be manufactured at a central factory at Edgware. The company will be known as Messrs. Boosey and Hawkes, Ltd., with head offices at 295, Regent-street, London, W.1, which will be reconstructed on modern lines. Three directors will be appointed by Messrs. Boosey and Co., Ltd., and three by Messrs. Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd., with Mr. Leslie Boosey as the first chairman. The publications of the various companies of Boosey and Co., Ltd., Hawkes and Son (London), Ltd., Winthrop Rogers, Ltd., and the Cavendish Music Company will be carried on as separate entities under their old managements.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON CROYDON WOMAN

Mrs. Lucy Durant, 68, who lives in Edridge-road, Croydon, was found yesterday by her daughter with serious injuries on her neck and arms. Some of the injuries received by Mrs. Durant, it was stated, might have been caused in a struggle. The police were called, and later preferred a charge against Dorothy Muriel Trembath, a servant employed at the house, whose parents are stated to live at Penzance, Cornwall. Trembath will be brought before the Croydon magistrates to-day.

THE NEW ROAD LAWS

MR. MORRISON'S APPEAL TO PEDESTRIANS

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, broadcast an address last evening on the Road Traffic Bill, which received the Royal Assent yesterday.

Mr. MORRISON said he regarded Parts IV. and V. of the Bill as the most important from the point of view of economic benefit to the nation. In place of the 1,300 licensing authorities for public service vehicles, 12 Traffic Commissions covering Great Britain were substituted. Through the new instrument of the Road Service Licence omnibuses and motor-coaches would be made to fit in with the requirements of a nationally co-ordinated system of road transport, whether the owners were private persons or municipalities. Necessary but unremunerative routes would be catered for as well as the heavy and profitable traffic; time-tables would be controlled with a view to providing regular and efficient services; cut-throat competition, which meant unproductive capital, would be eliminated; a condition of licensing would be that the labour conditions were not less favourable than those required by the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons.

THE SPEED LIMIT

The abolition of the speed limit for light motor-cars and motor-cycles merely gave statutory recognition to a fact; but coupled with this were more adequate provisions and severe penalties against dangerous and careless driving, the dangerous and reckless driver being liable to imprisonment and to the loss of his licence to drive. Speed was still recognized as a factor in dangerous and reckless driving, but it was essential that motorists, magistrates, and the police should concentrate on discouraging dangerous driving in all its aspects, and it was the Minister's earnest hope that the authorities would inflict severe penalties in clear cases.

There were no penalties on pedestrians, but Mr. Morrison appealed to them to help him in the war against fatal traffic accidents. The pedestrian must be careful to avoid dangerous and reckless walking, just as the motorist must rise to higher standards of driving, because the foolish pedestrian—like the driver—not only risked his own life but other lives as well. He believed that safety on the roads was largely a matter of educating everybody, whether driver or pedestrian, to a higher standard of conduct. In the long run the development of a social conscience among all users of the highway would be more effective than penalties.

DISFIGUREMENT OF COUNTRY

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, opened yesterday, at Haslemere, an exhibition of photographs lent by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and illustrating the disfigurement of town and countryside.

He said we were living at a time when the increase in the facilities for transport was rapidly changing the habit and lives of the people. The increased mobility of the population involved the incursion into rural areas of multitudes of people on trips and excursions, and attention had to be directed to the control of this movement. The construction of roads, the erection of buildings, the suppression of unsightly hoardings, and education with regard to the scattering of litter, were the chief subjects which called for attention. The Ministry of Transport was taking the greatest pains to preserve all natural features which might contribute to the beautifying of new roads.

FROM HOSPITAL TO POLICE COURT

INJURED MEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY

Three men were injured by the crashing of a motor-car into a tram standard at Streatham High-road, near Norbury Brook, early yesterday morning, and were taken to Croydon General Hospital. The police took possession of the car, which had overturned, and reported its description and registration to Scotland Yard.

Later in the day the three men and a fourth were charged at the Croydon Borough Police Court. They were described as ALAN DAW, 26, hotel assistant, of Westminster-chambers, Westminster Bridge-road; FREDERICK BUSSEY, 26, carman; JAMES CURTIS, 30, labourer; and JOHN JAMES CANKIN, 23, cook. The charge against them was of burglariously breaking into the premises of Henry John Pearson, a jeweller of Godstone-road, Kenley, and stealing a large quantity of jewelry. Curtis and Daw were brought from the hospital to the police station in an ambulance, and were carried over to the Court in two armchairs. Curtis's head was heavily bandaged, and Daw had his broken right arm in a sling.

Detective-Inspector Hedges asked that, in the urgent circumstances, the evidence should be as brief as possible, as he was anxious to get the injured men away quickly to the prison hospital.

Police-constable James Slater said that about 4.30 a.m. yesterday, in consequence of a telephone message, he ran out of Norbury police station in time to see a car containing the prisoners pass at a fast rate going towards London. Soon after disappearing over Hermitage Bridge the car crashed into a lamp standard and was very much battered. He found Bussey and Cankin standing beside the car in a dazed condition. The other men were lying on the road. He (the witness) rendered first aid, and three of the men were taken to hospital. On Curtis he found a pair of red india-rubber gloves and a number of watches and watch-chains. When arrested Bussey said, "I have not got any of the stuff."

The Bench remanded the men for a week and directed that Curtis and Daw should be taken in the ambulance to the prison hospital.

THE COTTON TRADE

LANCASHIRE WAGES REFUSED BY YORKSHIRE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, AUG. 1

It was reported at the meeting of the general committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester to-day that the Spinners' Amalgamation had refused to agree to the proposal of the cotton employers of Yorkshire to introduce the Lancashire list of wages for winders into Yorkshire. This scale, with base rate and percentage, would yield a standard rate of 32s. 3d. per week, which in most Yorkshire factories would mean a substantial reduction on the old rates of pay.

Arising out of the refusal of the Weavers' Amalgamation to give a definite reply to the application of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association that the system of more looms per weaver should be extended to all the districts in the county a joint meeting of the central committee of the Manufacturers' Association, representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and of the Northern Counties Textiles Trades Federation was held in Manchester to-day and adjourned until Friday, when the negotiations will be resumed.

CONVICTION OF POOR LAW OFFICIALS QUASHED

Three officials of the Redhill Institution, Edgware, THOMAS GEORGE HOPKINS, FRANCIS ALFRED LUMB, and WILLIAM DRAPER LANGLEY, appealed at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday against convictions at the Hendon Petty Sessions for assault, when each was fined £1 and ordered to pay 15s. costs. The man alleged to have been assaulted was William Arthur Gape, a ship's assistant cook. Mr. J. D. CASSELS, K.C., for the appellants, said that Gape came to the institution with a letter from a director of Public Assistance who was not a relieving officer, asking for his readmission. That letter did not comply with the statutory requirements, and he was told to put on his own clothes and get a proper order from the relieving officer. Gape adopted an attitude of defiance when he was being undressed. Langley emphatically denied that more force than was necessary was used by the officers in undressing Gape or that Gape was assaulted. Other evidence was given in support of the appeals, which were allowed with costs and the convictions quashed.

MISSING LINER PASSENGER

When the P. and O. liner Malwa, from India for London, called at Plymouth yesterday it was learned that Mr. Albert Walker, a passenger, had disappeared on the voyage. Mr. Walker was an engineer who had been to Egypt in connexion with the Assouan dam works, and he had embarked on the Malwa at Port Said.

At 11 o'clock one night about a week ago, after the liner had left Malta for Marseilles, Mr. Walker, whose age was 41, was seen asleep in a deck chair, but he was not seen again.

BANK HOLIDAY

THE POPULARITY OF MOTORING

WEATHER OPTIMISTS

The weather that favoured London yesterday was a more cheering prelude to Bank Holiday than were the prophecies which blew hot and cold in the evening newspapers. The greater part of the day was warm and sunny, and a corresponding optimism glowed forth wherever people came together and the topic of the holiday was raised. Whether this hopefulness among the uninstructed proves to be justified or not, it is already evident that there will once more be a great outpouring of Londoners this week-end.

The principal railway stations will be at their busiest to-day, with passengers both incoming and outgoing. The start of the outward movement yesterday was, however, impressive enough in itself. The Cornish Riviera and other Great Western express trains were duplicated, and before the week-end is over it is likely that 150 long-distance trains will have left Paddington, carrying 65,000 passengers for coast and country.

From Euston 30 extra trains left yesterday, 10 of them for Scotland. The Royal Scot ran in three parts, the Royal Highlander in five. The L.M.S., as a whole, will run 2,000 extra trains during the week-end. There were, and will be, many extra trains also to accommodate tourists leaving King's Cross for the North and Waterloo and Victoria for the seaside and abroad. The Southern Railway Company is running 200 extra trains, including 50 boat trains for the Channel Islands and the Continent, and six steamers crossed the Channel yesterday in place of the usual two. Incidentally, the growing popularity of motoring at holiday times like this means more work for the railways. A great many cars have been taken by rail to Scotland this week, their owners generally travelling by the same train, and yesterday three cargo vessels left Folkestone with 70 cars, whose owners will spend a holiday upon Continental roads. Most of the main roads radiating from London were, at the same time, thronged with travellers, whether journeying under their own power or in motor-coaches.

For the Londoner who is unable to stray so widely from his home there will be a choice this week-end and on Monday among innumerable invitations to spend a day or half a day outside the City by tube or train or omnibus or tramcar, or by a combination of these forms of transport. Nor will London itself be empty during the holiday; the visitors are arriving in force already, and they, together with the stay-at-homes, will have a considerable selection of amusements at their disposal. There will be the fair on Hampstead Heath, a programme almost apoplectically crowded at the Crystal Palace, and the Thames from Richmond upwards, to mention only the most obvious attractions.

MOTOR-COACH TRAVEL

Motor-coach companies are now providing travel facilities on a wide scale, and their holiday programmes make it possible for a passenger in London to book through to almost any part of England. Through services are run to most of the important places in the country, and there is an elaborate system of connecting services at different points. There are three main stations in London used by the operating companies: London coastal, Lupus-street, S.W.; London central, Chartwright-gardens, W.C.; and London terminal, Cal, Clapham-road, S.W. The Embankment at Charing Cross is used as a "picking-up" point. There are in London and the suburbs some 750 to 800 booking places.

The longest through journeys are to Penzance, approximately 310 miles, and to Glasgow and Edinburgh, approximately 435 miles. There are about 20 services to Scotland each day from London. The journey takes two days, there being an intermediate stop at a northern point like Manchester or York. Some five services do the through journey daily; those starting at noon reach Glasgow in time for breakfast the following morning. Night services are run to Devon, Cornwall, and to the North of England. The coaches are warmed, the passengers are provided with rugs, and night travel by road is proving so popular that most of the big companies, especially those operating to the north, are now developing these services.

The low-level motor-coach, sprung very low on the wheels to give stability, has been further improved by better springing and upholstery. Some of the coaches which go to Newcastle have a semi-double deck at the back, forming an observation car. Another model has a glass-covered square back arranged as a "look-out," although in this instance the passengers can only see the scenery that is receding from them.

Holiday bookings for the air liners on Imperial Airways cross-Channel services already constitute a record. An augmented service will be run throughout the holidays, and many parties are chartering special air liners for flights to Continental holiday resorts.

CAPTAIN BARNARD'S FLIGHT FROM MALTA

2,700 MILES IN 26 HOURS

Captain C. D. Barnard completed his non-stop return flight from London to Malta and back at 6.20 last evening, when he landed at Croydon, having flown 2,700 miles in 26 hours. Captain Barnard left Lympne at 4.45 a.m. on Thursday and arrived at Malta at 5.45 p.m. the same day. He left Malta at 4.40 a.m. yesterday. He said that low clouds forced him to fly at over 14,000ft. in both directions, and it was not until he reached Genoa on the outward journey that he was able to see the ground. He flew over the Simplon Pass and the devastated area in Italy, but could not see any sign of earthquake damage. The previous longest non-stop flight in a British light aeroplane was made by Squadron Leader Hinckler, who flew from London to Riga, 1,200 miles.

A GIFT TO THE IRISH FREE STATE

Russborough House, with its estate near Blessington, Co. Wicklow, which was formerly the Irish seat of the Earls of Milltown, has been offered to the Free State Government as a gift by Lady Turton, widow of the late Sir Edmund Turton, who for many years was a member of Parliament for the Thirsk and Malton Division of Yorkshire.

Russborough is a Georgian mansion and one of the finest residences in the county. It contains many valuable works of art, and it is understood that Lady Turton has offered the entire effects as well to the Government, retaining for herself only some pieces of Irish silver and her household linen. The house is situated about 22 miles from Dublin.

The Finance Minister is considering Lady Turton's offer, and a survey of the place has been made by the Board of Works. As yet the Government has reached no decision.

LUDGATE-CIRCUS LIGHT SIGNALS

The traffic light signalling apparatus in Ludgate-circus was inoperative for several hours last evening during the change over from the temporary to the permanent mechanism of control. Except for one or two short stoppages, due to failure of the electrical contacts, the system is understood to have worked satisfactorily enough to warrant the introduction of more permanent machinery. Instead of working the control by means of a wheel, as in the temporary system, the constable on duty in the signal tower has been provided with two handles similar to, though smaller than, those used by tram-drivers. Only one handle is used for working the ordinary red, green, and amber light signals. The other is reserved for emergencies, such as street accidents, when all the signals will automatically show the red danger light to stop all traffic.

THE POST OFFICE GUIDE AND RUSSIAN OIL

Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General, in a written reply to a question by Major Colville (Midlothian North, U.) on the subject of an advertisement of Russian oil on the front cover of the Post Office Guide for July says:—It is the practice of the Post Office to try to arrange as far as possible for British rather than foreign goods to receive prominence in the advertisements appearing in its official publications, but I do not feel justified in refusing an advertisement of a foreign product, offered in the usual way through the official advertising agents, to appear in a space which might otherwise have to be left blank or used unremuneratively.

SEQUEL TO PROBATE ACTION

CHARGE OF FORGING A WOMAN'S WILL

HORATIO AUSTIN, 31, a motor engineer, of Beach-road, Shoreham, was remanded on £800 bail at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, on a charge of having forged, on July 6, 1925, a will purporting to be that of Victoria MacLarty, who before her death lived at Kenilworth Court, Putney.

Mr. C. R. V. Wallace, who appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said Victoria MacLarty was a widow of some considerable property, and Mr. Scott, of the firm of Scott and Son, Staple Inn, was her solicitor. In 1920 Mr. Scott made a will for Mrs. MacLarty and he kept possession of it. About February 13, 1929, Mr. Scott was spoken to on the telephone by a man who said his name was Austin, and on the same day the accused came to his office and said he was an old friend of Mrs. MacLarty, and held a power of attorney to manage her affairs. He then asked Mr. Scott what affairs of Mrs. MacLarty he had in hand. Mr. Scott said he could not give that information without seeing Mrs. MacLarty. Mr. Scott called at Kenilworth-court, and while he was speaking to Mrs. MacLarty the accused came into the room. He then stated that he was going to marry Mrs. MacLarty, and agreed that it would be better if that lady's affairs were left in Mr Scott's hands. Subsequently Austin called on Mr. Scott again, and said, "She's done it." Mr. Scott asked him what he meant by that remark, and he replied, "She has been found dead with her head in the gas oven." Austin then handed to Mr. Scott a paper, dated December 6, 1928, which read as follows:—"I leave £200 for the Hounslow Hospital, and everything else in money, jewelry, property to my dear Horry Austin, with all my love. I swear this is my dear wish. Victoria MacLarty." There were two witnesses to the will, and Mr. Scott noticed that the signature of one of them did not appear to have been written at the same time as the other one, and he drew Austin's attention to this. Austin then said that one of the signatures was written three days after the other was appended. Mr. Scott told him that in that case the will was no good.

Subsequently Mr. Scott heard from a firm of solicitors who said they were acting for Austin and stating that they had another will dated July 6, 1925, and he could see a copy of it at their office. Mr. Scott went there and was shown what purported to be a will signed by Mrs. MacLarty, and which stated that she left £1,000 to Mr. Scott and the remainder of her property to the accused. Mr. Scott came to the conclusion that the signature was not that of Mrs. MacLarty, and he said so. When the two witnesses were spoken to they both stated that they did not know that when they signed the paper they were signing a will. They signed the paper at Austin's request and they did not know anything of Mrs. MacLarty.

At a later stage the Probate Court pronounced in favour of the will of 1920. The accused was arrested on Friday, and in reply to the charge he said, "I have been expecting this. I know I have been very foolish, but I have two so-called friends to thank for it." When the charge was read over to him at the police station the accused said:—"I did not forge the signature of Victoria MacLarty."

Mr. Henry Albert Scott, solicitor, gave evidence, and said that Mrs. MacLarty told him that she and Austin were going to be married and she asked him to continue to manage her affairs until then. At the inquest, which he attended, the verdict was one of "suicide." When witness asked Austin about Mrs. MacLarty's jewelry he at first said he had taken it to Mrs. MacLarty's house, but afterwards said he had pawned it.

Cross-examined by Mr. C. Grobel, solicitor, who defended, witness said that Mrs. MacLarty was a Miss Pape, and she took the name of MacLarty by deed poll shortly before he became acquainted with her. She never mentioned Austin to him by name, but after he saw the accused he concluded he was the person whom Mrs. MacLarty referred to in 1928 as "my friend's brother."

£15,000 FOR THE BURY INFIRMARY

The Trustees of the late Colonel John Barlow, of Bury, who have already made munificent grants to Bury Infirmary, have given a further £15,000 to the institution to be devoted to the endowment. The gift is stated to be made "because of the leanness of the times," which may affect the usefulness of the institution.

MAJOR DISMISSED THE SERVICE

The *London Gazette* announces that Major Walter Lees Birch, 60th (6th Cheshire and Shropshire) Med. Brigade, has been dismissed the service by sentence of a General Court-martial.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION'S WORK IN WALES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 1

The council of the Welsh National Memorial Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at a meeting at Carmarthen yesterday, appointed a sub-committee to discuss the question of erecting new headquarter offices for the associations at Cardiff. A site in Cathays Park was offered by the Corporation of Cardiff as long ago as 1912, but the outbreak of War and post-War difficulties delayed the scheme.

Mr. DAVID DAVIES, the president, informed the council that he had consulted a firm of architects, and a model of the proposed new offices was submitted to the council. It was stated that, in the event of arrangements being made for a satisfactory grant from the Unemployment Grants Committee, it might be possible to proceed with the scheme without throwing any additional burden upon the association.

In submitting the annual report the president stated that during the year there had been a net decrease of 61 in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in Wales and Monmouthshire, the decrease being most marked in the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Caernarvon, and even their "blackest spot," Cardiganshire, had shared in this decrease.

In relation to their educational campaign, lectures on the laws of health were given last year to 58,419 scholars in the elementary schools and the council had decided to appoint an additional lecturer and to pursue even more vigorously the educational campaign. Up to March 31 last the association had expended on capital account the sum of £508,539, and with the exception of loans amounting to £5,375, taken over by the association in connexion with the acquisition of Pontsarn Hospital, this capital outlay had not involved a penny contribution from the ratepayers. In respect of loan charges the building scheme originally contemplated in 1911-13 had been completed, but they still found themselves confronted with a long waiting list of patients.

AUGUST 4

TOURS OF THE BATTLEFIELDS

The British Legion has arranged for two tours of the battlefields to mark the anniversary of our entry into the War.

A party of 500 will leave Victoria Station at 1.30 to-morrow, crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne. They will be billeted at Arras, and journeys will be made on Monday to Vimy, on Tuesday to Beaumont Hamel, and on Wednesday to Ypres. The return to London will be made on Thursday morning in time for work. Poppy wreaths will be placed on the War Memorial at Arras, on the Belgian Memorial at Ypres, and at Menin Gate.

From the counties of Cornwall, Somerset, Devon, Wiltshire, and Dorset a party of nearly 800 will leave late to-night by two special trains, one from Exeter, the other from Taunton. They will cross from Dover to Calais, and will stay in Lille. On Monday a visit will be made to Ypres, and at the Menin Gate there will be a service of remembrance. Later the party will proceed to the rebuilt Cathedral to hand over to the Abbé a portion of the original altar cloth, which was taken when the Cathedral was burning early in the War. In the evening a civic reception will be given in Lille.

SHEFFIELD MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

The Sheffield industrial mission, which is to make a tour of South America in the hope of opening new markets for British products, left London yesterday. The deputation consists of Mr. A. K. Wilson, the Sheffield Master Cutler, and Mr. C. R. Hodgson, president of the Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Wilson was accompanied by his wife, who ranks as Mistress Cutler. The mission, which will visit Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, and Peru, is in connexion with the Department of Overseas Trade, and Sir Edward Crowe stated yesterday that it was a development of the work initiated by Lord D'Abernon's committee. Mr. Wilson said before leaving that this was the first occasion on which a Master Cutler had officially visited other countries during his term of office, and he hoped the leaders of other industries would follow the example of Sheffield. Among those present at Waterloo when the mission left were:—

The Brazilian Ambassador, M. Regis de Oliviera, Sir Edward Crowe (Comptroller General of the Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. Louis Beale (Commissioner of the Development Council of the Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. E. L. Mercier (representing the Minister for Overseas Trade), and Mr. A. R. Fraser (Department of Overseas Trade).

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, AUG. 1

ADMIRALTY, JULY 28

R.N.

Comdr. P. W. S. King, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request with rank of Capt. (July 17); Cd. Engr. A. J. Allchorn to be Lieut. (E) (July 23).

JULY 29

R.N.

Lieut. B. L. C. Turner transferred to Emergency List (July 25).

Prov. Surg.-Lieuts. (D) to be Surg.-Lieuts. (D), with seny. stated:—F. A. Pearse, L.D.S. (July 25, 1929); A. W. Y. Price, L.D.S. (Jan. 23); R. W. Stevens, L.D.S. (Jan. 23).

Sub-Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—T. P. Coode, W. D. Dunkerley, A. O. Johnson (July 1).

Act. Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts., with seny. stated:—J. M. Villiers (Jan. 1, 1929); J. G. S. Cunningham, A. B. G. Tulloch, Lord H. T. de la P. Beresford (Oct. 16, 1929); P. S. Francis, T. G. C. Jameson (April 16, 1929).

R.N.R.

Cl. Engr. E. Hall placed on Retd. List, with rank of Engr. Lieut. (July 29); Proby. Sub-Lieut. L. R. Cook to be Sub-Lieut., with original seny. of Jan. 30.

R.N.V.R.

Payr. Lieut. R. F. Sheppard to be Payr. Lieut. (C), with original seny. of Jan. 11, 1925.

JULY 30

R.N.R.

Payr. Lieut.-Comdr. F. C. Martin, R.D., placed on Retd. List, with rank of Payr. Comdr. (July 30).

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 1

REGULAR ARMY

Col. H. de C. Martelli, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. to the King, to be Maj.-Gen. (July 31); Col. (temp. Brig.) E. M. Jack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on attaining the age for compulsory retirement, is placed on pay (July 31); Col. O. H. L. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O., is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier whilst a Bde. Comdr. in India (June 1).

The following Lt.-Cols. to be Cols.:—E. F. W. Lees, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.E. (July 31), with seniority June 3, 1923; A. J. Ellis, D.S.O., h.p. list, late Border Regt. (July 31), with seniority Dec. 10, 1929; C. E. Vines, Ind. A.O.C. (May 26); G. F. Mellor, Mil. Farms Dept., Ind. Army (June 1).

GENERAL OFFICERS AND STAFF

The following relinquish their appts.:—Col. (temp. Brig.) E. M. Jack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Dir.-Gen., Ord. Survey, and the temp. rank of Brigadier (July 31); Lt.-Col. O. V. Jones, M.C., Welch R., Spec. Appt. (Cl. GG) (temp.) (July 25).

CAVALRY

L.G.—Capt. Hon. A. M. A. Baillie is restd. to the estabt. (July 5).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. H. R. Kilner, M.C., retires on ret. pay (Aug. 2); Capt. (D.O.) W. Parsons to be Maj. (D.O.) (July 31).

The follows. are seed. whilst attending the Advd. Cl. (June 24):—Capt. E. W. Manners-Smith, Lt. H. G. Freeman, Lt. E. G. M. Goodwin, M.C., Lt. J. H. Ridlington, Lt. N. C. Dobbs, Lt. H. Read.

Lt. L. M. Scott is seed. whilst holding the appt. of Asst. Instr., Imp. Def. Coll. (July 14); Lt. H. J. Farrell Palliser is seed. for serv. with the Rld. Estabt., Woolwich (July 15).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt. H. F. Seymour retires, receiving a gratuity (Aug. 1); Lt. C. G. W. Parker resigns his commn. (Aug. 2).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Capt. T. H. L. Turner retires on ret. pay (July 26).

INFANTRY

THE BUFFS.—Capt. H. C. C. Morley retires on ret. pay (Aug 1).

KING'S OWN R.—Lt. B. F. R. M. Freeman resigns his commn. (Aug. 1).

THE KING'S R.—Lt. J. Bailey, M.M., retires on ret. pay (July 31).

INNISKILLING FUS.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. C

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

FOOLISH FROWNS

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we are very much in earnest, but we do not frown about it. Our minds are made up that this is to be the finest Store in the world, but we do not need to pull down the corners of our mouths and glare hard into space.

In our belief frowns are as often foolish as meaningless smiles are — though the novelists who use ready-made phrases and notions talk most of the "foolish smile." Considering the practical results in business we are inclined to think that frowns are the more often foolish.

Frowns — the knit brows and the tightened muscles of the jaw are supposed by many to be the strong expression. But the strong expression, like strong language, is very often used to cover a consciousness of weakness. The man who is sure of himself needs neither to use violent adjectives nor to banish a sense of humour from his countenance.

It is possible to take things too seriously, a lesson which youth is often slow to learn. Age has learned it and acquired serenity.

Business success is partly a social accomplishment. To determination and efficiency there must be added the gift for getting on with one's fellows whether they be equals, superiors or subordinates. In this social aspect of business success a smile is vastly important.

A man so obsessed with the seriousness of his life-work that he has a glum face and only opens his lips when he has something solemn to say is a very poor figure almost anywhere. He must have hardly strength enough to carry his burden of emotion and responsibility if he makes such a display of it. Though the day's work is not a tea-party the same social principles rule—the welcome colleague, partner, or assistant is the man who, with equal ability, knows how to smile—even at himself.

We have s— a deal go through after a difficult half-hour when one of the parties had the friendliness and detachment to tell a good story.

Some people think that a grim aspect is appropriate to the difficult times which many firms are at present experiencing. But that is all wrong—a smile is never more superior to a frown than it is in hard times.

There is an alchemy about a cheerful disposition. It creates optimism as well as expressing it. It is not only a good way of meeting troubles, it is a good way of solving them. A smiling disposition is a prime qualification for comradeship—and comradeship is the soul of good organization.

There is nothing finer in the English gallery of national portraits than its smiling and redoubtable Tommy Atkins.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

PERSIAN ART

EXHIBITION AT ROYAL ACADEMY

It is now possible to give a general idea of the scope, character, and historical and artistic implications of the exhibition of Persian Art which will open at the Royal Academy on January 5, 1931, and continue until March 1. Mr. Arthur U. Pope, artistic adviser to the Shah of Persia—under whose patronage the exhibition is being held—and Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., will be responsible for the general direction. The names of the executive committee were given in *The Times* of July 11.

In previous exhibitions of the series the emphasis has been chiefly upon paintings. This will cover a much wider field in both time and variety of material, and, while not falling below the others in general attractiveness—as will be evident to anybody who remembers the glories of Persian ceramics and textiles and the delicacy of Persian miniatures—will excel them in the interest of its bearing on the history of civilization in general and of the world's art in particular. Above all, it will throw light upon the artistic relations between East and West. More and more it is being recognized by scholars that the development of European art is not to be understood without reference to Asiatic influences, and among those influences that of Persia is pre-eminent.

So far as we know the chief original sources of the world's art were Greece, Ancient Persia, and China, and Persia has the priority in time. The period covered by this exhibition will be from about 3000 B.C. to the end of the nineteenth century. As an instance of what the earlier periods will afford, the exhibition will include a remarkable series of bronzes, recently discovered at Lurestan, which, showing a similar decorative treatment of animal motives—of the horse in particular—as the Scythian bronzes recently shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, antedate them by about 500 years.

A feature of this exhibition, which the others have not presented, will be a "study room"—probably the Water-colour room at the Royal Academy—in which there will be arranged a comparative collection, showing the relations between Persian art and that of other countries, near and far, the influences proceeding from it and reflected upon it again. What this means may be suggested by one or two instances. The appearance of the angel as a subject in art and literature dates from the Babylonian captivity of the Jews, who received the motive from the Persians, so that there is a link between ancient Iran and the work of such artists as Fra Angelico. Italy, as we know, gave something back, and adaptations of the Madonna subject appear in the work of Persian and Indian miniaturists. Again, a Spanish writer has recently published a book, "Islam and the Divine Comedy," suggesting that Dante based his topography of Heaven and Hell upon a composition by Ibn Arabyy, of Murcia, who was a member of the Mozarabic University of Salamanca. The influence of Persia upon European textile design and ceramics is a matter of common knowledge, and the contents of the "study room" may be expected to throw light upon many vexed questions of artistic derivation.

Among the more obviously striking features of the exhibition will be a complete room, erected in the Sculpture Hall at the Royal Academy, decorated with splendid faience of an early period, arranged to show vistas. The Persian Government has promised to lend a Sassanian mural painting, found in Listan, rivalling the Indian work at Ajanta. For the display of carpets and rugs in their proper tonality, experiments are being made with lights modified by screens of different colours. Textiles, ceramics, and paintings will be shown in historical sequence—there will be demonstrations of contemporary work—and the exhibition will be thoroughly well supplied with maps and historical tables, so that the visitor will have easy reference to any line of inquiry he wishes to follow.

Many countries besides Persia are contributing to the exhibition. As an instance of the wide distribution of Persian objects of art—there is in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, a rook from a set of chessmen which was given by Haroun Alraschid to Charlemagne, and Persian coins have been found in Scandinavia. If, on the emotional side, Persian art does not rise to the heights of Greece or Italy, it is certain that in breadth of reference, variety of interest, and beauty of colour and craftsmanship this exhibition will appeal to students and the general public alike.

Entertainments

AFTER BAYREUTH

A REFLECTION ABOUT TRISTAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Afterwards it is *Tristan und Isolde* which lives in the memory. I left Bayreuth after the performance of *Parsifal*, and other sights and sounds have since intervened to place the events of the first week of the Festival back in the middle distance of the mind. By now that which seemed exactly right, the points which came off as never before, equally with the moments of disappointment, have had time to dwindle in importance. They are incidents which might be reversed in a repetition, for with a work of the scale of the Wagnerian music dramas, even when it has been rehearsed as Toscanini rehearses (and it is said that he had 30 rehearsals for *Tristan*), there is an element of uncertainty about the attainment of perfection in every detail. Singers who have made their reputations in a leading part are never completely pliable. Do what you will to bring them into relation with a new conception of the work as a whole, the chances are that they will run counter to it by reverting to some ingrained habit or emphasizing some idiosyncrasy of their own under the stress and effort of performance. So the test of a great performance is that which remains after the strokes of fortune, good and evil alike, are merged in a general impression, when one no longer thinks of how so-and-so did this or that, but goes over the scenes again in memory and finds that because of this performance they have come to mean more to one than they did before.

Wagner spoke somewhere, I forget the exact quotation and have not his prose works beside me for verification, about art appealing not through knowledge or understanding, but through the "directly seizing feeling," but in none of his works did he trust to this appeal as completely as he did in *Tristan*. We may be glad that he did not. We should never have had the *Ring* but for that desire to explain the heroic Siegfried by the young Siegfried, the youth by the tragedy of his parents, the existence of the Walsung race by the antagonism between Walhalla and Nibelheim. It was moreover the desire to secure understanding which made him elaborate all that network of *Leitmotiv* which differentiated the *Ring* from the earlier operas and became the basis of all his subsequent musical texture. But with *Tristan* he hurls his audience into the middle of a drama and never troubles to tell them how the scene has been set for it. Why does the uncouth refrain of the sailor's song burn itself into Isolde's fevered brain? What is her sense of wrong, her anger against Tristan, and what this magic power with which she believes her mother to have endowed her? In any other work but this Wagner would have been explicit about these things, especially about the maternal magic; for oddly enough magic, being inexplicable, was the one phenomenon he was generally most anxious to account for. Even in his last work he makes Gurnemanz draw the young squires around him in order to tell the audience through them exactly how the situation as it affects Titurel, Amfortas, Klingsor, and Kundry has been brought about through the spear's magic. But here Isolde believes in a magic which is apparently impotent.

"Hört meinen Willen, zagende Winde!" she cries, but no winds arise; the storm is in her own breast alone. What has raised that storm is only partially explained by her subsequent tale to Brangäne of her thwarted vengeance for the death of Movold. There is something behind it all which she cannot confess because she will not own it to herself.

> Von seinem Lager blickt' er her,
> nicht auf das Schwert,
> nicht auf die Hand,
> er sah mir in die Augen.

That was a magic beside which her mother's gifts, including all the little phials in the casket of medicaments in which Brangäne believed so pathetically, were but childish toys; a magic which was to declare itself fully when once again the k..s' eyes met after both had drunk, as they thought, death; was to be the impelling force through all the phases of that overwhelming love-song which fills the second act, and was to produce the transcendant climax of the "Liebestod."

It was Wagner's absorption in that magic which made him in his music to *Tristan* oblivious of all the objective details, the picturesque surroundings, which elsewhere he was so careful deftly to incorporate into his many-coloured scores. The first act is at sea, but a sea of an unbroken calm, which scarcely finds any reflection in the music. The sailor's song is of love, and its refrain works itself in alike to Brangäne's description of the calm and to the sailors' actions as they haul on the ropes, a strange unearthly shanty. The hunting horns of the second act suggest the thrill of the lovers' expectancy more than the vigorous joy of the chase, and the shepherd's pipe of the third act is an "alte Weise" which awakens Tristan to the sense of his loneliness. Only Kurwenal and Marke are portrayed in music which belongs to them in such a way as to make them stand apart from the main theme. They hold the place of those contrasted episodes in a sonata which serve to brighten the return to the principal subject. The theme of love is not comprehended in a single *Leit motiv*. It is developed through a long chain of melodies almost all united by that distinctive form of chromaticism which is first enunciated in the opening theme of the prelude and is so persistently pursued that composers have ever since had to beware of it, because its type of chord progression spells *Tristan* to every musical ear. It is this more than anything else which is the "directly seizing" quality of the music, and it is so powerful that there have been those who have declared that after all *Tristan* may be summed up by the well-known version of the Prelude and Liebestod so popular in orchestral concert programmes.

The good performance is that which most completly proves the contrary. Next to Wagner's concentrated absorption in his main theme is his power of revealing its diversity. But in order to reveal it he calls for extraordinary pliability on the part of his interpreters. In the love duet of the second act each climax of tone displays a different feeling, but how shall human voices, with their tendency towards mechanical crescendo followed by exhaustion, embody the differences? The orchestra with such a conductor as Toscanini at its head can do much more, and in the Bayreuth performance last week it was what may be called the relative heights of the orchestral climaxes which made the peculiar eloquence. To name one example, the long passage which begins with Tristan's exclamation of "Was dich umglüss mit hehrster Pracht" and culminates in Isolde's "O eitler Tageskreet" is urged forward by the development of one motiv passed through various forms and including subtle changes of time, some of them sudden, some gradual. It begins on a fortissimo; it sinks to a pianissimo and recovers energy again through a passage

(Continued at foot of next column)

marked by Wagner "Kräftig gestossen." The perfect articulation of these nuances makes all the difference between giving the general impulse of the passage from one fortissimo to the next and the conveyance of every implication underlying the words and their expression in the music. Toscanini's perfect moulding of it made one listen to it, not as to an impassioned operatic scena but rather as one listens to the development section of a slow movement of Beethoven, to realize what had happened to the musical ideas that had not happened before and will not happen again. In such a hearing details become directly seizing which in other circumstances may seem insignificant or perhaps redundant. They live in memory and take their places naturally in the broad scheme so slowly unfolded to the ear. Toscanini plays *Tristan* like a mighty symphony.

CONCERT CLUB

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT SEASON

The Concert Club have now practically completed their arrangements for the second series of Courtauld-Sargent concerts which are to be given in the Queen's Hall, beginning on Thursday, October 16. The first programme, to be conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent, will consist of Beethoven's Triple Concerto in C for pianoforte, violin, violoncello, and orchestra; Bach's Fifth Brandenburg Concerto for pianoforte, violin, flute, and orchestra; and Brahms's Concerto in C for violin, violoncello, and orchestra. The soloists will be Mr. Artur Schnabel, Mr. Carl Flesch (violin), and Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky (violoncello). During the first series of these concerts a large number of applications for tickets both from members of the club and from the general public had to be refused for lack of space in the hall, and it has therefore been decided that in the coming series each programme will be repeated by the same artists in the Queen's Hall on consecutive nights.

Among the other artists engaged for the coming season, in addition to Mr. Bruno Walter, Mr. Otto Klemperer, and Mr. Schnabel, are Strawinsky, who will play for the first time in England his new Capriccio for piano and orchestra; Paul Hindemith, who will play his Second Viola Concerto (also first performance in England); Mme. Sigrid Onegin, of the Berlin State Opera, who will sing Brahms's Alto Rhapsody with a chorus of 20 male voices; Pierre Le Roy, the flautist, Mr. Heddle Nash, Miss Margaret Balfour, and Mr. Harold Williams. Mr. Klemperer will conduct Beethoven's Choral Symphony in German, with English choir and soloists, and Mr. Bruno Walter the Second Mahler Symphony for choir, soloists, and orchestra. Details of the English works to be given during the season will be announced later.

The object of the Concert Club, which was formed last year by Mrs. Samuel Courtauld on a model supplied by Germany, is to stimulate and foster interest in music, and to obtain a wide and stable audience, drawn from lovers of music who in the past have found prices too high to permit them to subscribe regularly to concerts. At its inaugural meeting, held in London on July 3, 1929, more than 15 representatives of different organizations attended, and, although 200 members for the first year would have been adequate, 900 were guaranteed almost immediately, and before the middle of September 1,700 members had been accepted. Since then the membership of the club has grown to 3,000, and applications, which can be received until September 30, are still pouring in. Among the members of the club are employees of banks, insurance companies, publishers, stores, and other commercial companies, besides members of musical societies, schools, and colleges, and of the Civil Service Arts Council, which covers all branches of the Civil Service.

A large number of seats for both nights of the concerts have already been subscribed for by the general public, but as a third of the hall is always reserved for the general public, tickets for a whole series are still obtainable at the Queen's Hall at the usual concert rates, though single tickets cannot be bought until October. Applications for subscription tickets should be made either to the Queen's Hall or to the Concert Club, 20, Portman-square, W.1.

THE SALE ROOM

EARLY PRINTED RARITIES

Sotheby's last book sale of the season was remarkable as containing a number of incunabula or books printed before 1500, the property of a collector. The day's total was £3,985.

The most noteworthy was a tract of Mathaeus de Cracovia, on 22 leaves quarto, without name of printer or place, now generally believed to be Gutenberg at Mainz, 1460 or 1459, in contemporary wooden boards and bound up with five other tracts printed at Rome, 1481-2; the volume was purchased by the Rosenbach Company for £820. The other rarities included:—"Speculum Humanae Salvationis," Augsburg, 1473, 260 leaves and wanting 10 others—£110 (Stern); Pater Stephan, "Schatzliehalter oder Schrein der wahren Reichtümer des Heils und ewiger Seligkeit," Nurnberg—£95 (Stone); and Johannes Calderinus, "Reportorium Juris," Bâle, 1474—£42 (Stern).

Modern first editions and other books included C. J. Apperley, "Memoirs of the Life of the late John Mytton," 1837, second edition—£76 (Spencer); C. Darwin, "The Origin of Species," 1859—£46 (Tregaskis); Sir J. M. Barrie, "Better Dead," 1888, in original wrappers—£30 (Holt); S. Johnson, "The Prince of Abissinia" ("Rasselas")—£28 (Spencer); a twelfth-century manuscript on vellum of the New Testament, in Greek, 190 leaves—£115 (Dupont); James Boswell, "Life of Samuel Johnson," 1791, in contemporary red morocco, entirely uncut—£240 (Scheuer); J. de la Fontaine, "Fables Choisies," Paris, 1755-9, fine impressions of the plates, in contemporary red morocco, by Derome le jeune—£420; D. Hume, "History of England," 1805, in green morocco, with the arms of the Duchesse de Berry on the sides—£58 (both bought by Wilmerding); and N. J. Jacquin, "Florae Austriacae," Vienna, 1772-8, five folio volumes, with 500 coloured plates—£52 (Edwards).

Among the books at Hurcomb's, Piccadilly, yesterday, a copy of J. Blaen, "Le Grand Atlas," with presentation inscription in volume 1 to Colbert, the famous French financier, fetched £520 (Sanders); H. Parker, "Dives et Pauper," printed by R. Pynson, 1493, first edition, with the autograph and date of purchase of Richard Smyth, 1563, the celebrated book collector—£480; and Pliny, "Historia Naturalis," Venice, N. Jenson, 1472—£155 (both bought by Burfitt). The silver included a George I., 1716, plain coffee pot, 23½oz., at 110s. per oz.—£130 12s. 6d. (Willson) and a George II. bullet kettle, lamp, and stand, 57oz., "all at"—£135 (Swerzee).

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE

The two days' sale of old English furniture and decorative objects, the property of the late Mr. Charles Carstairs (of Knoedlers), the late Mr. A. J. Pilkington, and from other sources totalled £7,938 at Christie's on Thursday and yesterday. A Chippendale mahogany cabinet, of architectural design, with folding doors at the top, 6ft. high, 5½ft. wide, realized 280 guineas (S. Williams); a Louis XV. upright marqueterie secrétaire, 42in. wide, stamped "J. Birckle"—125 guineas (Camerons); a Louis XV. cartonnière, veneered with tulip and kingwood, 30in. high, 30in. wide—140 guineas (Arnot); a set of six bed hangings of Jacobean embroidery—100 guineas (Modiano); a Savonerie carpet, woven with flowers, on cream ground, 43ft. by 21ft.—110 guineas (Arditti); and a Queen Anne walnut card-table, on cabriole legs, 33in. wide—96 guineas (Block).

On August 15, at 20, Hanover-square, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will sell by auction furniture, china, glass, and linen removed from the Hotel Cecil, Strand, including mahogany and walnut sideboards, settees, dining and occasional tables, bedroom suites, an upright pianoforte, Turkey, Axminster, and Wilton carpets, tea and dinner ware, plated ware, wine and linen.

"THE TIMES"

While on holiday, and when staying in remote districts beyond the reach of newsagents, readers of *The Times* are reminded that the Publisher will be pleased to post *The Times* to any address in the British Isles at the rate of 1s. 9d. per week post free. Orders should be sent to:—The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 3

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of district nursing from to-day until next Saturday:—

Garden	County	By Courtesy of
TO-DAY		
Brockenhurst Park, Lymington	Hampshire	Mr. John Morant
Pylewell Park, Lymington	Hampshire	Mr. W. Ingham Whitaker
*Elmden, Highfield-road, Shanklin	Isle of Wight	Mrs. J. A. Simpson
Saltwood Castle, Hythe	Kent	Mr. R. Lawson
Swinfen Hall, Lichfield (2-7)	Staffs	Colonel and Mrs. Swinfen-Broun
Westlands Farm, Burstow, near Horley	Surrey	Lord Darnley
Dalton Hall, Daltonholme, near Beverley	Yorkshire (East Riding)	Lord Hotham
TO-MORROW		
Chiltern Lodge, Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	Mr. R. Callingham
Hall Barn, Beaconsfield	Buckinghamshire	Lord Burnham
Pampisford Hall, near Cambridge (11-7)	Cambridgeshire	Mr. James Binney
Cassia Lodge, Winsford (close to Whitegate Stn.; admission 6d. after 5.30)	Cheshire	Mrs. Gwyn Reid Walker
Birtles Hall, Chelford (no entrance fee, voluntary contribution)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
Bishopswood, Ross-on-Wye (2.30-5.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. R. H. Storey
Hill Court, Ross (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Trafford
Henley Hall, Ludlow (2-7.30, tea)	Shropshire	Colonel Price Wood
Barrington Court, Ilminster	Somerset	Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Lyle
Chapel Cleeve, Washford	Somerset	Mr. G. S. Lysaght
MONDAY		
Boskenna, St. Buryan (2-7)	Cornwall	Colonel C. H. Paynter
Eagles' Nest, Zennor, St. Ives (2-7)	Cornwall	Mr. W. E. Arnold-Foster
Place, St. Anthony-in-Roseland, Portscatho (2-7)	Cornwall	Mrs. G. M. Grant-Dalton
Charborough Park, Wareham (from 2)	Dorset	Rear-Admiral the Hon. R. A. P. Erle-Drax
Fairlawne, Tonbridge	Kent	Mrs. Casalet
Hole Park, Rolvenden	Kent	Colonel Barham
*The Cove, Silverdale, Carnforth (11-6)	Lancashire	Mr. Herbert Bright
*Oaklea, Silverdale, Carnforth (11-6)	Lancashire	Mrs. Seward
Bawdsey Manor, Woodbridge	Suffolk	Sir Cuthbert Quilter
*Patterdale Hall, Penrith	Westmorland	Mrs. Marshall
Dalton Hall, Daltonholme, near Beverley	Yorkshire (East Riding)	Lord Hotham
TUESDAY		
Hatherop Castle, Fairford (if wet, open the following day)	Gloucestershire	Sir Thomas Bazley
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames	Buckinghamshire	Lord Hambleden
Roskrow, Penryn (2-7)	Cornwall	Mrs. Ernest Stephen
Knightshayes, Tiverton (2-6)	Devonshire	Sir Ian Amory
Lytchett Heath, Poole (from 1)	Dorset	Sir Evelyn Cecil, M.P.
Milton Abbey, Blandford (2-6) Adm. 1s. 6d., including part of house	Dorset	Sir Eric Hambro
The Shrubbery House, Froyle, Alton (2-7)	Hampshire	Sir Herbert Miller
Tewin Water, Welwyn (house shown 2.30-6)	Hertfordshire	Sir Otto Beit
Allington Castle, near Maidstone	Kent	Sir Martin Conway
Britwell House, Watlington	Oxfordshire	Major G. Cecil Whitaker
Barleywood, Wrington	Somerset	Captain Douglas Wills
Eastlands, Brooklands-lane, Weybridge	Surrey	Mr. Warwick Deeping
Skilts, Redditch	Warwickshire	Sir William Jaffray
Stourhead, Zeals (10.30-6. house shown 2-6, 1s.)	Wiltshire	Sir Henry Hoare
Gadlys, Llanedwen (1-6)	Anglesey	The Rev. H. Morgan
Plas Coch, Llanfairpwll (1-6)	Anglesey	Lady Hughes-Hunter
Cantre Selyff, Brecon	Breconshire	Mrs. Leonard Lees
Castell Madoc, Brecon	Breconshire	Mrs. Powel
THURSDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	The King
Hinwick Hall and Hinwick House, near Wellingborough (2.30-6.30)	Bedfordshire	Mr. Gilbert Robinson and Lieutenant Colonel Orlebar
Newton Hall, Newton	Cambridgeshire	Lady Walston
Gog Magog Hills, Babraham	Cambridgeshire	Mr. Harold S. Gray
Trevarno, Helston (2-7)	Cornwall	Mr. J. C. Bickford-Smith and Mr. W. E. Bickford-Smith
Trevethoe, Lelant (2-7)	Cornwall	Mr. Roger Tyringham
Sidmouth Manor, Sidmouth (2-6)	Devonshire	Colonel Balfour
Bridehead, Dorchester	Dorset	Colonel Sir Robert Williams
Mapperton, near Beaminster (from 2)	Dorset	Mrs. Labouchere
Edgeworth Manor, Stroud	Gloucestershire	Mr. Alfred James
Misarden Park, Stroud	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Noel Hamilton Wills
Fairthorne Manor, Botley	Hampshire	Sir Charles Barrington
Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke	Hampshire	Mr. K. M. Carlisle
Canon Pyrone Court, Ledbury (2.30-6.30) (House shown. Tea.)	Herefordshire	Mrs. Hopton
Homend, Stratton Grandison, Ledbury (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. and Mrs. Cadesden
*Worden Hall, Leyland (2-7)	Lancashire	Mr. H. Nowell Harrington
Baggrave Hall, near Leicester	Leicestershire	Major Burnaby
Cam Wood Towers, Highgate	London	Sir Robert Waley-Cohen
Drayton House, Lowick, Kettering (House shown)	Northamptonshire	Mr. Nigel Stopford-Sackville
Clifton Hall, Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	Colonel Clifton
Thrumpton Hall, Derby (House shown at 4 and 4.30)	Nottinghamshire	The Rev. Lord Byron
Shelswell Park, Bicester (2-7)	Oxfordshire	Mrs. Slater Harrison
Whitestaunton Manor, near Chard (15th-century House shown)	Somerset	Lieutenant-Colonel P. Reynolds Mitchell
*Somerleyton Hall, Lowestoft (2-5)	Suffolk	Lord Somerleyton
Withershack Hall, Kendal	Westmorland	The Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P.
Brownsholme Hall, Clitheroe	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Colonel John Parker
Gwysaney, Mold (2-7)	Flintshire	Mrs. Davies Cooke
Nymans, Handcross	East Sussex	Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. R. Messel
SATURDAY		
Whitworth House, Spennymoor	Durham	Mrs. J. H. B. Foster
Haresfoot, Berkhamsted	Hertfordshire	Mr. T. Geoffrey Blackwell
Rossway, Berkhamsted	Hertfordshire	Lady Hadden
St. Clere, Kemsing, Sevenoaks	Kent	Sir Mark Collet
Ammerdown, Radstock	Somerset	Lord and Lady Hylton
The Manor House, West Coker, Yeovil (15th-century Manor House)	Somerset	Sir Matthew Nathan
*Brantham Court, Manningtree	Suffolk	Lady M. M. Owen-Mackenzie
Great Dixter, Northiam (house shown)	East Sussex	Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd
*Coughton Court, Redditch (house shown)	Warwickshire	Sir Robert Throckmorton

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 to 7 on weekdays and from 2 to 7 on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s., for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 0085.)

"GILA MONSTERS"

POISONOUS LIZARDS AT THE ZOO

The Zoo has bought six examples of the Arizona poisonous lizard known as the Gila monster, and they are now on view in the Reptile House.

There are supposed to be two species of this creature, which is the only poisonous lizard. They are both heavily built animals about 18in. to 2ft. in length, covered all over with a protective armour of closely set, rounded scales, the appearance of which has been compared with a bead bag. They are conspicuously coloured in orange and black, the Mexican species having more yellow and rather shorter toes. The other species ranges northwards from Arizona. Both are inhabitants of torrid desert country, but appear to become dormant in the greatest heat, and to emerge in damp weather. Those at the Zoo show a great liking for their tanks and spend a large part of their time lying in the water. They live on insects, myriapods, worms, and small frogs, and greedily take the eggs of iguanas and other species of lizards.

They were first described in 1651 by F. Hernandez in his "Historia animalium et mineralium Novae Hispaniae." Their poisonous nature was known to the Aztecs, who believed that the bite caused madness and that even the odour was dangerous. Representations of them have been found on sculptures of idiots. Spanish Creoles called them scorpions, a name that they applied to all venomous animals, and Indians were terrified of them.

The venom is secreted by a pair of very large glands situated just under the skin of the front part of the lower jaw, and the poison is led to the grooved teeth by a number of ducts. There are other small glands which secrete a harmless mucous, but the poison itself is a modified saliva. The Gila monster does not appear to attack human beings deliberately, but if handled it gives a powerful and extremely painful bite, and it is almost impossible for the person bitten to remove the animal without help. Apart from pain described as intense, the symptoms begin in about five minutes with profuse sweating and giddiness but without the nausea and vomiting caused by many venoms. The critical stage lasts for about four hours, but severe local pain, fits of giddiness, profound sweating, and feeling of weakness may last for months. The fatal dose for human beings is estimated at about 5 milligrams of the dried poison.

Mme. Phisalix, who has made the most complete investigation of the poisons of animals, says that the effects of the heloderm venom are like those caused by the bites of asps in many respects, but that the pain is much greater and lasts for a longer time. She made the curious experiment of allowing a heloderm and an asp to bite each other; both died, so that the similarity of the venoms is not associated with immunity. By experiments and collecting information, she arrived at a scale of resistance to heloderm bite. Frogs were found to be most resistant, human beings least so. Of mammals the hedgehog showed a very high resistance, the guinea pig a low resistance, although much greater than that of human beings.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Band performances in the parks and open spaces up to the end of next week include the following:—

TO-DAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	British Imperial	8 to 10
TO-MORROW		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Hyde Park	Scots Guards	7.30 to 9.30
Green Park	Coldstream Guards	6 to 8
Kensington Gardens	Kensington Volunteers	3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15
Regent's Park	Special Constabulary Reserve	6. 30 to 9
Greenwich Park	Thornton Heath	6.30 to 9
Richmond Park	Feltham Military	6.30 to 8.30
Golders Hill	Metropolitan Police	7 to 9
Hilly Fields	North London Imperial	7 to 9
Horniman Gardens	Lambeth Borough	7 to 9
Kennington Park	Islington Borough	7 to 9
Parliament Hill	Cothic Military	7 to 9
Peckham Rye	Crystal Palace	7 to 9
Streatham Common	Southwark Borough	7 to 9
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Camberwell Silver	7.30 to 9.30
MONDAY (BANK HOLIDAY)		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Battersea Park	London Professional	6 to 9
Clapham Common	Great Central and Metropolitan	6 to 9
Golders Hill	G.P.O. Military	6 to 9
Kennington Park	Willesden Garage	6 to 9
Lincoln's Inn Fields	Highgate United	6 to 9
Southwark Park	Eltham United	6 to 9
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Royal Engineers	6.30 to 9.30
Victoria Park	Comrades of the Great War	6 to 9
TUESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Lincoln's Inn Fields	Phono-Publicity	7.45 to 8.45
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	English Imperial	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	G.P.O. Military	8 to 10
WEDNESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Professional	12.30 to 2
THURSDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	London City	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Fire Brigade	8 to 10
FRIDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Fire Brigade	12.30 to 2
SATURDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Metropolitan Police	8 to 10

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1830. Price 7d.

I feel that it will interest you to know that myself and family are still in the land of the living, and, thank God, as well as we could hope under existing circumstances; but we have passed such a week as makes me shudder to recollect. . . . Fancy nearly 25,000 of the finest Britons in the world beaten back and driven completely out of Paris by what we in England call the mob,—the Capital given up as it were to this armed and infuriated populace, and they themselves executing summary justice on the violation of private property. . . . To detail to you, or to give you a slight idea of the splendid actions of gallantry and devotedness which have distinguished the affairs of this week, would take up more time than I can dispose of. But be assured that England may be proud of such a noble ally, God send that they may be ever united in arts and arms, and civilize the world!—*A Private Letter from Paris.*

* * * *

The assemblages of armed people far outdo, in grotesque appearance, whatever Hogarth has painted. Charcoal men with cuirasses on,—lads of tender frame with heavy helmets and muskets,—the well-dressed man making it a point of honour to place himself in the ranks with them, perhaps with only a pocket pistol,—and the whole directed by the will, perhaps, of an old-fashioned drummer, elated with the importance of his station.—*Another Paris Letter.*

* * * *

3 per Cent. Cons. 90¼ to ½.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The times and programmes of to-day's and to-morrow's recitals to be given by Professor Van Geyseghem on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are as follows:—

TO-DAY

6.0 to 6.45 p.m.—1. "Prelude" (Watkins); 2. (a) Tune for Bells (De Poepe), (b) A Story for Bells (Vermeulen); 3. (a) "St. Nicolas" (Alpaerts), (b) "Feuille d'album" (Alpaerts); 4. "Gallarde"; 5. English Songs: (a) Richard of Taunton Dene, (b) "Begone dull care," (c) "The Sailor likes his Bottle," (d) "The Mermaid."; 6. "Serenata" (Haydn); 7. "Reverie d'Automne" (Ribikoff); 8. "Third Sonata" (Nicolai). National Anthems: Brabançonne and God Save the King.

TO-MORROW

6.30 to 7.15 p.m.—1. "Rubensmarsh" (Benoit); 2. Belgian Songs: (a) "Valeurevx Liegeois," (b) "My Flanders I love you" (Antheunis); 3. "Flemish Dance" (van Durme); 4. Melody in F (Rubinstein); 5. (a) "Love's Old Sweet Song" (Molton), (b) "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" (Knight), (c) "The Rosary" (Nevin); 6. (a) "La petite place favourite" (Mendelsohn), (b) "Chanson d'hiver" (Mendelsohn), (c) "Rochas inaccessibles" (Werkerlin); 7. "Second Fantasie" (Benoit). National Anthems: Brabançonne and God Save the King.

Monday's Bank Holiday programme will be published in *The Times* on Monday.

"THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA"

Talking, Sound, Colour, with Lon Chaney and cast of 3,000. 2.30 and 8.30. Sun., 6 and 8.30. Also big stage show by Max Rivers and cast of 50.

EMPIRE. Leicester-square. 12-12. LON CHANEY in "THUNDER." Also Bayard Veiller's Sensational Mystery Play, "THE 13TH CHAIR." ALL-TALKING, with Conrad Nagel, Leila Hyams. From 11.30 to 12.0, ANY SEAT (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (West. 3577.) 2 till 11. ALL-TALKING. JOAN CRAWFORD in "UNTAMED." LIANE HAID in "THE BLUE WALTZ" (Silent).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous 2-11. "PARAMOUNT ON PARADE," with Maurice Chevalier. Daily at 2.30, 4.45, 7, 9.15. Sound News. Comedy Feature. All-Talking Programme.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9305. Continuous 1.30-11. "THE GIRL IN THE MOON." Fritz Lang Production (Silent). Full Orchestra. At 2.35, 5.40, 8.55. Also "DANCING FEET" (Talking). Movietone News.

PLAZA. "THE DEVIL'S HOLIDAY," by Edmund Goulding. Greatest Drama Yet! with Nancy Carroll, super cast. All Talking! Eddie Cantor in "Insurance." Talks Yet! "The Ashes" (Wicket-Burlesque! Stage show. Hal Kemp's band. Plaza Orchestra. Tiller Girls. Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7301.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE. Regent-street. Langham 1744. John McCormack, World's Famous Tenor, in "Song o' My Heart." Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Not Sundays.

REGAL. Marble Arch. Emil Jannings in his first Talkie. "TH

Imperial and Foreign News

THE POLISH MARCHES

III.—POWER OF CHURCHES

(FROM OUR WARSAW CORRESPONDENT)

Nearly two-thirds of the population of the Kresy belong to the Orthodox Church. The policies of the Polish State and of the Vatican or the Roman Catholic Episcopate are entirely distinct. The State has declined to follow the example of Feudal Poland by converting the Orthodox into Uniats in the hope that political assimilation would follow from communion with Rome, or to imitate Tsarist Russia by simply ordering people to change their faith, confiscating their churches, and persecuting the recalcitrant. Its policy has been, and is, to create a strong autonomous Orthodox Church, whose members will not invité foreign interference.

The first step, in 1924, was to obtain recognition of the Church's autocephaly, tantamount to a formal dissolution of its allegiance to Moscow. The second step is to be the holding of a Sobor, or General Assembly of the clergy and laity, in order that the Church may be provided with an External Statute, regulating its relations with the State, and an Internal Statute, regulating its domestic organization. In May of this year the President of the Republic issued a Rescript authorizing the holding of the Sobor as soon as a narrower Preliminary Assembly, also of clergy and laity, should have completed its preparatory tasks. As an Act of State this was admirably calculated to remove doubts about equality of citizenship, but the fight between autocratic and democratic theories of Church government may well break out again in the Preliminary Assembly. Other disputes turn on the hypothetical question of allegiance to the Russian Church, and on the admissibility or inadmissibility of Ukrainian and White Ruthene as languages of public worship.

THE CAUSE OF PEACE

The peasants obviously enjoy attending church services and will tramp for days to reach some famous place of pilgrimage. The standard of the "popes," or parish priests, however, is not what it ought to be, even though they are not expected by their flocks to provide much in the way of pastoral care. The Polish Government is doing what it can to raise the level of education among them by insisting that candidates for the priesthood must study at the Orthodox theological faculty at the University of Warsaw, but most of them are sons of priests who have been sent to a seminary from the age of nine without the least inquiry into their vocation. In Polesie and Volhynia the peasants have seceded in rather large numbers to proselytizing sects, one or two of which are definitely subversive of public morals. Some bodies, such as the Baptists, however, have made thoroughly serious converts, who are now living a better life than they did before. In the towns one occasionally noticed a new type of Orthodox priest, businesslike, spruce, more or less short-haired, and, in one instance, clean-shaven.

The administration must be given due credit for using its influence in the cause of religious peace and for trying to heighten the dignity of the Orthodox Church in order that it may become a bulwark against Communism and a civilizing element among the peasantry. It is handicapped by the militant policy of the Roman Catholic Church, which seems to treat Eastern Poland as a training-ground for a future missionary campaign in Russia. One of the fruits of this policy is the attempt to revive the old Uniat Church, vigorously prosecuted by two of the Latin Bishops and also by some of the Jesuits, notably by those who have adopted the Eastern Rite and have their headquarters at Albertyn, in the Voivodeship of Nowogrodek. They have not had much success.

The action of the Latin Bishops in the Kresy in giving notice to the law courts of their intention to bring actions for the recovery of a large number of churches and other ecclesiastical property confiscated from both the Latin and Uniat Churches by the Russian Government in the nineteenth century (fully analysed in an article in *The Times* of February 25) has been no less embarrassing to the Polish Government than the campaign in favour of the Union. The cases might have been settled by amicable negotiation, and probably will be in the end.

MINORITIES

Picturesque survivals are to be found in the Old Believers, the Karaites and the Mohamedan Tatars, and the Jewish and Lithuanian minorities. The little colonies of the first three receive much consideration from the authorities and their attachment to the Polish State is undisputed. There are differences of custom and culture between the Jews of the Kresy and other parts, but the general Jewish problem is the same, and they do not now seem to be discontented with Polish administrations. The Lithuanian minority in Poland is numerically very small—at the outside 100,000. It lives in three well-defined areas adjacent to the frontier, has its schools and school grievances, and when educated is passively disloyal. Of the three Slavonic minorities the Russians are an urban population, consisting chiefly of middle-class refugees and former Government servants who have stayed on and found employment. They have some secondary schools of their own, but in most places they send their children to Polish schools.

The White Ruthenes, the northern of the two peasant minorities, are still in an early stage of cultural development. A few years ago the recruits when called up for military service had to have locks and latches explained to them, and sometimes had to be taught to go up and down stairs without taking off their boots and crawling on hands and knees. They expect to be ruled firmly and will blindly follow a competent administrator's advice, provided that they are convinced of his justice. At the moment they have not much use for their politicians and have acquired a real respect for the Polish administration.

Whether the White Ruthenes will ever attain full national consciousness is still in doubt. On the Polish side of their frontier their national movement seems to have receded, perhaps because on the Soviet side it is no longer so much encouraged, or, according to recent reports, is being suppressed. Poland had an opportunity of winning the sympathies of its White Ruthene population immediately after the War, but forfeited it by short-sighted methods.

White Ruthene and Ukrainian meet in Polesie among the Pripet Marshes. Many of these people live the life of the early fen-dwellers and are even more primitive than the White Ruthenes. White Ruthene nationalism has penetrated from Nowogrodek and Ukrainian nationalism from Volhynia, and Ukrainian national consciousness, which exists in a developed form in Volhynia, is undoubtedly becoming established in South-west Polesie. In the centre and east of that province, on the other hand, the people have very little idea of what they are and give their votes at elections to Ukrainians or White Ruthenes according to the whim of the moment.

The Ukrainians of Volhynia are more enterprising and intelligent than their neighbours to the north, and have a developed national consciousness fostered by cooperatives, to which as a nation they are strongly inclined, and the usual political parties. The Governor of the Province (M. Jozewski) has proclaimed from the outset that his policy would be to turn its Poles into Ukrainians and its Ukrainians into Poles, to unite them in a regional patriotism. The fruits are to be seen in mixed cadet corps, volunteer fire brigades, and the like; in the "League of Country Youth," and, most important of all, in mixed cooperatives. Instruction in Ukrainian has been made compulsory for Polish pupils at Polish secondary schools, to the great disgust of the Polish Nationalists, for whom M. Jozewski has no more use than he has for their Ukrainian counterparts.

To sum up the conclusions of the writer's tour, the Kresy have not only got a better administration than they have ever had before—that would not be saying much—but an administration which in essentials is well adapted to the requirements of the population. Its main characteristics are firmness, promptitude, and strict justice. It is clear that this happier state of affairs would not have been reached anything like so quickly if Marshal Pilsudski had not made his *coup d'Etat*. What he has done has not been to impose his well-known views on the management of the Eastern Provinces from the dictatorial throne, but to remove hindrances which prevented the intelligent and constructive elements in the administration from using their imagination and enlarging their natural tolerance. Things would be better still if the Ministries in Warsaw were more resilient, and if men of learning and letters would sometimes leave their studies and *cafés* and go out into the wilds to meet the need for adult education.

(*Concluded*)

❦ Previous articles on the Polish Marches appeared in *The Times* of yesterday and the day before.

ROUND-EUROPE AIR CONTEST

TECHNICAL TESTS BEGUN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 1

Thirty-seven of the 60 light aeroplanes competing in the Round-Europe contest have now returned to Berlin. Twenty have been eliminated from the contest, and the remaining three competitors will probably also fall out.

The technical tests began this morning at Staaken. One hundred and forty points have to be awarded for "practical qualities," under which heading marks are awarded for comfort, dual control, board instruments, side-by-side seating, parachutes, engine-starting appliances, folding wings, and so on. Captain Broad (Gipsy Moth), who led the field with the maximum of 270 points awarded for speed and reliability, has most to fear in this section. His nearest German competitors, Herren Poss (Klemm) and Morzik (B.F.W.), made up a few marks to-day for the type of engine-starting appliance used, and they and others may pass Captain Broad's total to-morrow when they receive their points for wheel-brakes, closed-in cabins, and so forth.

Captain Broad, whose machine is probably the only British one now in the running for first place, may keep, or recover, his lead from the later tests of fuel consumption (30 points), and take off and landing qualities (60 points). Mr. Butler's disqualification has now been confirmed, as seemed inevitable in view of the clear rolling about changing air screws, and he is flying to England. His average speed during the flight (179 kilometres, or about 112 miles, an hour) was the fastest of any machine entered.

SOVIET FOOD TROUBLES

"VEGETABLE AND MUSHROOM FRONTS" FORMED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

To the innumerable list of "fronts" on which the Communists in Soviet Russia are concentrating their activities have now been added a "vegetable" and a "mushroom" front.

According to the "fighting programme for the development of vegetable and fruit growing," which has been published in the official Press, 35,000,000 roubles (nominally £3,500,000) are to be allotted to the consumers' cooperatives for the organization of the industry for this year alone. The Central Trades Union Council has declared an "All-Union campaign" for vegetables; local councils are to organize "control *troikas*" (groups of three) for collecting vegetables, and local factories are to become "honorary colonels" of the neighbouring cooperative vegetable gardens.

So far, however, in spite of the alleged abundance of vegetables, there is a dearth of them in the towns. In Moscow and Leningrad "fighting staffs" have been appointed to deal with the matter.

On the "mushroom front" a mobilization of village women and children pickers is advised, and as a stimulus to their flagging energy group prizes, such as sewing machines and wireless sets, will be awarded to the most successful squads of pickers.

The general food situation does not seem to improve. Local authorities, supported by the flying brigades of volunteer "controllers" from among Communist factory workers and *Komsomoltzi* (Communist youth) are busy clearing up abuses of the ration system. According to the *Economicheskaia Zhizn*, many *lishentzi* (i.e., "the deprived") have managed to possess themselves of ration books by fraudulent means. A brisk clandestine sale of these books is going on, one, for instance, at Novorossisk fetching as much as 84 roubles, although the amount of food obtained by means of it is ridiculously, or rather tragically, small.

THE PALACE OF NATIONS

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Aug. 1

The League of Nations Building Committee has decided to begin at once the work of levelling the site for the new Palace of Nations, and to invite tenders about August 15 for the first part of the constructional work. The contracts will be given out on November 1. The work, for which final plans have now been made, will cost £400,000.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY

NEW GERMAN CONTRACT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, Aug. 1

The contract to complete the northern section of the Trans-Persian Railway from Bendergaz to Aliabad at a cost of £183,000 was signed last night with the representatives of the German group, which comprises Julius Berger, Philipp Holzmann, and the Siemens Bau-Union.

In a message sent by mail, our Teheran Correspondent writes:—

The cessation of work on the construction of the Trans-Persian Railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, which began on May 1, still continues on both the Northern and Southern sections. This stoppage was due to a disagreement between the syndicate carrying out the work and the Persian Government.

The Government claims that it had scrupulously adhered to the terms of the contract, and that the syndicate had not observed its engagements. On the other hand, the syndicate claims that it had undertaken much additional work not provided for in the original estimate of cost (but covered by the contract), for which the Government would not pay as and when the expense was incurred, but only on final settlement. As the figures were large, the syndicate was not prepared to accept delayed payment.

On the Southern section, between Khormusa and Dizful, the railway track is in a bad state owing to lack of maintenance, and the rolling stock is in the open exposed to the sun and weather and is rapidly deteriorating. In the north, between Bander Shah and Aliabad, conditions are better, except that the track is overgrown with thick vegetation. For these two uncompleted sections of the railway the Persian Government has expended about 15,000,000 tomans (about £2,500,000), and to complete the line and make it operative another £500,000 may be necessary. The Government is at present engaged in passing and settling the accounts submitted by the syndicate.

A representative of a French firm, the Société des Constructions Batignoles, is studying the question of contracting for the completion of the section between Khormusa and Dizful in the south. It is, however, too early to foresee whether this contract will be given out to a private firm, or whether the Persian Government may not decide to undertake the work itself under the supervision of European engineers. A Bill was recently passed by the Mejlis authorizing the engagement of a Belgian engineer.

NEW TURCO-GERMAN CONTRACT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 1

An agreement is reported to be on the point of conclusion between a German syndicate and the Turkish Government for an "industrial credit" of 50,000,000 marks (£2,500,000). The outlines of this arrangement are as yet vague, but another big German railway contract in the Near East seems to be indicated. The German syndicate, composed of Messrs. Krupp, Henschel, Otto Wolff, the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, and the Gute Hoffnungshütte, would deliver, at long credit, locomotives, rolling stock, and bridge material for the railway now being built in Turkey by another German syndicate under Messrs. Julius Berger on a contract signed in 1927. The German firms would apparently be guaranteed for the greater part of their risk by the German Government.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

HELPING THE CULTIVATOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 1

Much satisfaction is expressed with the success which attended the recent meeting in Simla of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, which was established under the scheme of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture.

The Council voted grants for improving sugar cultivation in the sugar belt running under the mountains from the Central Punjab to Bengal. Improved canes, introduced as the result of the development of special varieties, increase by 15 per cent. the yield of sugar from the cane crushed, and, with improved methods of cultivation, give the cultivator an increase of over 300 per cent. in the yield per acre. The Council has also begun a scheme for the amalgamation and reorganization of rice research in the six Provinces of Burma, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces, and Madras, which contain 75 per cent. of the 80,000,000 acres under rice and yield 33,000,000 tons of rice in a good year.

Among other activities the Council is establishing scientific committees to study the development of Indian oil seed crushing and the utilization of mechanical cultivation. In view of the heavy expenditure, totalling 10 lakhs of rupees (£75,000), on which the Punjab and the United Provinces were compelled to embark between February and May of this year, for the destruction of locusts, the Council made a grant for an entomological investigation of the locust problem. It endorsed an arrangement by which two research workers of the University of Calcutta should devote themselves to researches into the colloid chemistry of soil and the statistical interpretation of agricultural experiments. This development was regarded with especial pleasure as implying the growing success of the Council in persuading the Universities to extend their activities to agriculture.

REDUCTION OF STAFFS IN GERMANY

GOVERNMENT WARNING TO BIG CONTRACTORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 1

The Government, having recently made an attempt to bring prices down and having received emergency powers to act against trusts which combine to keep prices up, has now been forced to move against firms which cut prices by reducing staffs. An official *communiqué* says the Labour Minister—who in June approved a 7½ per cent. wage reduction in the north-western iron and steel industry, which was to be accompanied by a guaranteed price reduction—"has been moved by recent events to instruct departmental authorities not to award public contracts to firms which treat their employees in a clearly unsocial manner, and in a manner contrary to the aims of the Government's productive unemployment programme by unjustified dismissals or overtime."

The "recent events" occurred in the Berlin metal and electrical industry, and the Government's programme of work falls under two main heads: the State Railway Company is to spend nearly £14,000,000 immediately on the permanent way, rolling-stock, and bridges, and the Ministry of Posts up to £2,000,000 on railway mail-coaches, road transport, telegraph and telephone lines.

Recently the largest of the firms grouped in the Berlin Metal Industries Federation, which has built a considerable industrial settlement at the doors of Berlin, proposed that its staff (as distinct from the hands) should agree to a simultaneous reduction of working hours and salaries in order to avoid dismissals. The proposal fell through and notices were sent to all the factories to cut staffs by 10 per cent.

It then became known that a similar step was contemplated by other firms in the federation. Yesterday about 2,000 employees in the Siemens and A.E.G. factories received their notices; the figures for other firms are not known. With an election campaign at hand, the argument that firms awaiting large Government contracts should not make sweeping staff reductions awakens a loud echo in the Press, and this afternoon's official *communiqué* shows that the outcry has had some effect. Messrs. Siemens state that the number of their workmen has been reduced by one-third in 12 months, and that the present action is necessary because the size of the staff is disproportionate in relation to the number of hands employed, and has outbalanced the whole economy of the undertaking.

UNEMPLOYED RIOTS IN ADELAIDE

COMMUNIST AGITATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

ADELAIDE, Aug. 1

There were riotous outbreaks by mobs of Communists and the unemployed in Adelaide to-day, which were prevented from assuming serious proportions by truncheon charges by the police, who kept on scattering the crowds as they collected.

A large body of unemployed, accompanied by many women and children, marched up from Port Adelaide, and having been joined by other groups on the outskirts of the city, marched along the main street, carrying banners and red flags and shouting and banging tins. On the banners were the legends, "Hands off Russia and India," "Down with British Imperialism," and "Not a Man, Not a Gun, for India." Outside the State Premier's office they made a noisy demonstration, and sticks were thrown at the police. A Communist leader demanded an interview with the Premier, Mr. Hill.

Mounted police charged and drove off the crowd, which later reformed and threatened to storm a large shop. The police, using their truncheons, dispersed the mob. A Communist leader was arrested and there was another violent scene when a man mounted the running board of a motor-car and urged the crowd to rescue him. Again the police charged, and again the mob reformed and held a meeting in the neighbourhood of Victoria-square. The police formed a cordon around the mob and placed a guard at the Treasury, from which the Premier had been watching the riots.

The Premier, who had already promised to receive a deputation, did so this afternoon, when the men put the case of the unemployed and requested the Labour Government to live up to its election promises and provide work, food, and clothing, and to stop evictions for non-payment of rent. The Premier replied that the rationing of supplies was being considered and that all reasonable relief would be afforded. He said that a Wages and Salaries Tax Bill would be introduced soon, and that the money accruing therefrom would be earmarked for unemployment relief, which at present was costing £10,000 a week.

SYDNEY, Aug. 1

A Communist plan to hold a demonstration in Martin-place, the city's most central thoroughfare, was nipped in the bud this morning. The police arrested 22 persons.

RED "ANTI-WAR DAY"

NO DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 1

In spite of the efforts of Communists to organize strikes and demonstrations in France to-day (the Red "Anti-War Day") there was hardly any disturbance of the normal routine and no disorder.

In Paris the only sign of abnormal happenings was the presence of strong bodies of police, mounted and on foot, at various points. The call to cease work was little heeded either in Paris itself or in the industrial suburbs, and even the Paris taxicabs, which usually disappear at the first sign of a strike, were in the streets in their usual numbers. A few people were arrested for distributing pamphlets, and *L'Humanité* published a furious protest against the arrest of its editor.

Reports from the provinces state that in the great industrial centres, even in those where strikes were in progress, all was quiet.

Communist demonstrations in Vienna yesterday passed off peaceably.

In Hungary yesterday the police and gendarmerie had made preparations to deal with possible Communist disturbances, but the day passed quietly and there were no demonstrations in Bulgaria also the day passed without disturbance.

THE BATTLE OF CANNAE

PROGRESS OF SEARCH FOR THE SITE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 1

The first phase of the excavations which were begun about six weeks ago with the object of solving the much debated problem of the site of the battle of Cannae (as announced in *The Times* of June 28) has now been completed. A telegram from Bari to the *Corriere della Sera* says that, although the numerous diggings already completed have not brought to light any definite proofs as to the site, important discoveries have been made, and the results so far obtained are stated to have surpassed what was to be legitimately expected.

On the right bank of the River Ofanto a large cylindrical vase, apparently dating from the Iron Age, was found in a tomb. On the left bank numerous fragments of ceramic objects, which go to confirm the existence of a civilization dating back to over 2,000 years B.C. were discovered. Five columns were also unearthed: two of them measure 10ft. in height and apparently formed part of a portico.

Of particular interest, too, is a milestone clearly inscribed Mile 75, found lying on the road which the Emperor Trajan had made from Benevento to Brindisi. Here was also found a mosaic pavement 40 metres [130ft.] square. From Latin inscriptions on several monuments it would seem that these were transported to Cannae after the destruction of Canosa in the ninth century. Finally, the discovery of six deep grain depositories leads to the belief that these may have formed part of the rich granaries of Cannae which fell into the hands of Hannibal. All the objects brought to light will be carefully restored and preserved on the spot.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE POWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Aug. 1

The House of Representatives to-day discussed the report of the London Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation (published last February).

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said it would be a profound mistake to crystallize the fluid Conventions at present regulating Empire relations into hard legal formulae, thus removing them from the political plane where they properly belonged. Mr. Hughes argued similarly, and said that the Dominions must recognize that while there was practically nothing they could not do, there were limitations upon the exercise of their powers which they must observe.

The discussion was adjourned.

GENERAL HERTZOG

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 1.—General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, with Mrs. Havenga, sailed in the Arundel Castle from Cape Town to-day on their way to attend the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva and the Imperial Conference in London.—*Reuter.*

POPULATION OF CANADA

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—The population of Canada on June 1 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 9,934,500, which represents an increase of 137,700 over the estimate for 1929.—*Reuter.*

CHANGING SIDES IN CHINA

THE WAR IN SHANTUNG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHINA)

Tsinanfu, two years ago the scene of the tragedy which provoked Japanese intervention, changed hands once again on June 25, when General Han Fu-chu, with the Government garrison, evacuated the city and gave place to a disciplined crowd of Shansi soldiers commanded by General Fu Tso-yi, the hero of the remarkable siege of Chochow in 1927. Han left in good order by the Tsingtao railway, taking 18 trains loaded with impedimenta. According to a letter in the *North China Daily News*, before departing he demanded $1,000,000 [£100,000] from the merchants of the city, and these worthies actually scraped together and presented him with $70,000 [£7,000]. This was cheap, as things go in China, for damage to the extent of ten- or even a hundred-fold might easily have been done. Most of the troops marched out, and as they went the people watched them from the city walls with trepidation.

During the morning business was at a standstill, with all shops closely shuttered. All anti-Yen and anti-Feng slogans and cartoons depicting the Northern leaders as slayers of the people were carefully washed out, and when the Shansi men arrived and proclaimed that they stood for public right, and behaved accordingly, there was exceeding joy. Open came the shutters, and soon every shop and house in the main streets had unfurled the old Republican five-barred flag to take the place of the Nationalist white sun on a blue ground flown by the previous occupants. Hastily prepared posters described Yen and Feng as saviours and denounced Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking Government as arch-fiends.

Only a week before Southern official reports declared all danger to Tsinanfu past, as every attempt of the Northerners to establish a footing east of the Yellow River had been frustrated. The contrary, however, was happening, and the Shansi troops got astride the Pukow Railway when it suited them, south of Tsinanfu, thus forcing Han Fu-chu to retire eastward instead of south to join up with Chiang Kai-shek. The Shansi policy was to gain Tsinanfu without fighting so as to avoid the risk of trouble with the large Japanese community. A few Japanese left, but the majority remained, apparently confident that there was nothing to fear from the Northerners.

Han Fu-chu was the general representing Feng Yu-hsiang, who reached Peking immediately after the withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin in 1928. To avoid trouble on that occasion, Nanking agreed that a brigade of Mukden troops should remain to preserve order until the arrival of Yen Hsi-shan, and then be given safe-conduct to retire with their arms. But Han Fu-chu, unexpectedly appearing in the South, cut off the retreat of a regiment of the Mukden brigade, and so great a breach of faith was this action regarded that the *doyen* of the Diplomatic Body, with the British and American Ministers, paid him a visit to remonstrate. The deputation was received with no courtesy, and left hurriedly, and actually had difficulty in re-entering Peking.

Han Fu-chu afterwards broke with Feng Yu-hsiang and went over to Nanking, his defection being the main cause of Feng's defeat by Chiang Kai-shek in the next conflict. Han, however, is a Northerner, and his return to the fold, when it could be done under the auspices of Yen Hsi-shan, has been freely predicted. The theory now is that Han, ready to join Yen, but not wishing to lose face by disregarding the financial benefits received from Chiang Kai-shek, let himself get into the position of being surrounded and forced to retreat into the cul-de-sac of Eastern Shantung.

❦ As reported in *The Times* of July 30, Han Fu-chu has announced his decision to retire and go abroad. His announcement is, according to a telegram published in *The Times* yesterday, interpreted as meaning that his three divisions are going over to the North.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF CHANGSHA

NANKING ANNOUNCEMENT

NANKING, Aug. 1.—The Ministry of Marine officially announced this evening that it has received a wireless message from the Chinese gunboat Yung Shen, stating that the Yung Shen recaptured Changsha after a heavy bombardment of the positions held by the Red troops.

The message added that marines from the Yung Shen landed and are patrolling the city pending the arrival of troops from Hankow.—*Reuter.*

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—It is reported here that the Reds have evacuated Changsha and are moving in a north-easterly direction towards Hankow. General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered two divisions from Chungking to reinforce the garrison at Hankow.—*Reuter.*

M. VALDEMARAS TO BE TRIED

A CRIMINAL CHARGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 1

The State Prosecutor of Lithuania has informed the Press that it is intended to put M. Valdemaras, the former Prime Minister, who was recently banished from the capital, Kovno, on trial on a criminal charge before the end of 1930. The authorities have resumed the investigations, interrupted some years ago, in connexion with an alleged misappropriation of about 50,000 Danish crowns [£2,800] by M. Valdemaras when on an official mission to Copenhagen about 10 years ago. Proceedings in the case were begun in 1921 but were subsequently interrupted.

Lietuvos Aidas, the chief Nationalist newspaper in Lithuania, in a leading article on the recent declaration of M. Grinius, the former President, who stated that it was expedient to modify Lithuanian policy in regard to Vilna, says that the statement merely means that M. Grinius is old and tired, as Lithuanians even within his own party will never surrender their claim to Vilna, and that friendship with Poland is possible only after Lithuania gets Vilna back.

A recent public statement by M. Zaunius, the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, about Polish-Lithuanian relations, leaves no room to assume a change of policy in the near future. M. Zaunius denied rumours alleging that an understanding with Poland was possible. Statements by other politicians and the Press now show that M. Grinius did not speak for his party, but merely expressed his personal views.

MR. MACDONALD AT MUNICH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Aug. 1

Mr. MacDonald, with his party, arrived here this morning at 10.54. He was met by the British Consul-General at Munich, and was heartily cheered as he drove to his hotel, where the party was joined by Miss Sheila MacDonald, who arrived to-day from Heidelberg. This evening the party were the guests of the Bavarian Premier at an official dinner.

To-morrow Mr. MacDonald will go to Oberammergau, and on Sunday he will see the Passion Play for the fourth time. On Monday the party leaves for Innsbrück, and will return to London on Tuesday.

Our SOFIA correspondent reports that on the proposal of the Government of RUMANIA negotiations will be begun forthwith for the conclusion of a Bulgaro-Rumanian commercial treaty.

SAAR NEGOTIATIONS

GERMAN HOPES OF RENEWAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Aug. 1

Herr von Simson, the leader of the German delegation to the Saar negotiations, which were formally adjourned early last month, has given an interview to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, from which it appears that Germany, while adamant in the main question in dispute, would be found very accommodating in other directions if the discussions were resumed.

He says the negotiations broke down over the question of the mines, in which the French desire for joint administration directly conflicted with the German contention that they must return intact to the Prussian and Bavarian State administration. The French case was founded on the need of the French smelting industry for Saar coal, and on arguments of Franco-German cooperation. The needs of the French industry could have been covered by long-term contracts with all safeguards, especially as such a settlement would be in the interests of the Saar mine-owners. The German delegation had no opportunity to develop this proposal.

No other solution than the unreserved rendition of the mines could be considered by Germany. The matter had a political aspect. One could not ignore the fact that the Saar was a frontier territory, and, as such, "had been the object of aspirations." In the circumstances it was best to have a clear understanding about the mineral deposits.

He had met the belief in French quarters that the result of the 1935 plebiscite, if it were awaited, was by no means a foregone conclusion, and that the population might pronounce for the continuance of the present arrangement, as this brought them great economic advantages, which would be lost by reunion with Germany. These economic advantages arose from concessions made by Germany to the Saar, in spite of, and not because of, the Versailles Treaty, and if a plebiscite were held the only choice before the population would be the abolition of the treaty régime—or its maintenance without these modifications.

There was no doubt about the decision of the population, and the Saar would, in any case, return to Germany in 1935. They could not be expected to pay too heavy a price for an advance of four years in this date. The concessions that Germany was now prepared to make would not come in question as 1935 drew nearer. He hoped it would be possible to resume the negotiations on a new and promising basis.

ISSUE OF PAPAL COINS TO BE RESUMED

APPEARANCE IN DECEMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Aug. 1

It has been decided after a lapse of 60 years to issue a new Papal coinage. The new coins will be eight in number and will have the same fineness and value as the corresponding Italian coins. Two will be of bronze and will be worth 5 and 10 centesimi respectively. There will be two other coins in nickel, worth 20 and 50 centesimi, and three silver coins worth respectively 1, 5, and 10 lire. In addition there will be a gold piece of 100 lire. The coins will bear on the obverse the Pope's effigy and on the reverse his coat of arms, or else sacred subjects as was the custom in the earlier days of the Popal coinage. The coins will be struck by the Italian Mint and will be issued in December. In virtue of a special convention between the Vatican City and the Italian Government, each State will allow the currency of the other to circulate in its territory. The Vatican City has, however, given an undertaking that the total value of the bronze, nickel, and silver coinage issued by it in any one year will not exceed 1,000,000 lire (£10,750). This convention is to remain in force for a period of 10 years.

DEATH OF DON MANUEL DE PERALTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 1

The Marchese Don Manuel de Peralta, the Minister of Costa Rica to Paris since February, 1902, died here to-day at the age of 83. He had completed more than 55 years of diplomatic service and had been accredited in turn to Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, and the Vatican. The greater part of his life was spent in France, to which he was first appointed in 1887. He was the oldest member of the Diplomatic Corps. He was the representative of Costa Rica to the League of Nations.

Telegrams in Brief

Four miners were killed and ten injured in a collision between two motor lorries near Genck (BELGIUM) on Thursday night.

The GIBRALTAR civil police force celebrated the centenary of its foundation yesterday. There was a parade in full force before the Acting Governor, Colonel Buxton, and a banquet.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan yesterday visited the Liége Exhibition. Their Imperial Highnesses took luncheon with the Japanese Consul and afterwards visited the ruins of Fort Longin.—*Reuter.*

The Australian Customs receipts for July decreased by £1,419,000 compared with the total in July last year, and were £500,000 below the estimates. The decrease is wholly attributable to the fiscal changes introduced in April.

Six international diocesan pilgrimages, including an English pilgrimage, which had arrived in 25 special trains, reached LOURDES yesterday. During a procession in the afternoon benediction was given to 30,000 pilgrims.—*Reuter.*

A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned at an inquest in MADRAS on Mr. A. Watson, Professor of Engineering at Guindy Engineering College, who was found by his servant shot dead on the veranda of his bungalow on Wednesday.

The strike in the metallurgical and textile trades in the north of FRANCE continues to expand. At Lille yesterday a lorry transporting workers who had refused to strike was stoned and an attempt was made by strikers to set fire to a factory. In both cases the damage done was small.

Under the will of the late Mrs. Rebecca Wendell Swope, which was filed yesterday in NEW YORK, her octogenarian sister, Miss Ella Wendell, inherits a fortune estimated to be between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. On the death of the legatee the entire estate will be divided between 14 charities.—*Reuter.*

The International Boy Scouts Committee has terminated its session at Kandersteg under the chairmanship of Lord Baden-Powell. It was decided to hold the International Conference, which meets every two years, in Vienna in July, 1931, and to have a jamboree at Kandersteg soon afterwards.

The Prince of Wales started playing golf yesterday at Le Touquet at 12.45 p.m. and continued until about 2.30, when he started a round with Mr. George Dixon and his stepson, Mr. Stuart Sheftel, who was the Boy Champion of England two years ago. The Prince has entered for the Lewis Gun School Cup competition which is to be played on Monday.

While making a double-rope descent of the difficult Aiguille Ravanel in the MONT BLANC range on Thursday, two young Genevese climbers, MM. R. Beuvier and M. Briffod, were killed. The hook attached to the rope broke, and they fell 1,800ft. on to a glacier. Two German tourists, Herr O. Bauer and Fräulein A. Lutz, were killed by falling stones in the Bregenz forest in the Voralberg.

A committee of workmen employed by the Ford Motor-car Company at BARCELONA visited the Civil Governor of that city on Thursday to ask him to intervene with the Government on their behalf. They informed him that the factory would probably be closed and that 600 workmen would be unemployed as a result of the new tariff, which imposes an additional duty on motor-cars of extra-European origin which are assembled in Europe.

A French military seaplane alighted on the sea off VARIGOTTI (Italian Riviera) about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening owing to engine trouble. The machine and its two occupants—both sergeants of the French Air Force—have been detained pending inquiries. The seaplane was carrying machine-guns, without ammunition, and photographic apparatus. The pilot explained that he had left Lyons for the aviation ground at Hyères, had first lost his bearings, and had then been compelled to descend on Italian waters.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1

The seventh conference of the International Maritime Committee was opened this morning at Antwerp. Great Britain is represented by Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., Sir Norman Hill, Mr. David Jones (Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping, London), Mr. Neville Dixey (of Lloyd's), and Mr. H. M. Cleminson (general manager of the Chamber of Shipping, London). Nearly all maritime countries have sent delegates, and the Conference is presided over by M. Louis Franck.

Among the questions to be discussed are the compulsory insurance of passengers, which was the subject of controversy at the Amsterdam Conference in 1927, and the competence of States with regard to fouling (abordage) on the high seas. M. Hymans, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, extended a welcome to the conference.

This afternoon the King received the delegates at the Chateau of Laeken.

Other Foreign News on following page

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THE R100 AT MONTREAL

MOORED AT DAWN

TEMPESTUOUS FINAL STAGE

THE KING'S MESSAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, AUG. 1

The R 100 was moored successfully at St. Hubert airport, Montreal, at 5.33 (Eastern Standard time) this morning, 79 hours after leaving Cardington.

On the final stage of her journey she had a trying experience, for shortly after 9.30 p.m. on Thursday, as she was heading up the St. Lawrence, she ran into a violent thunderstorm, which was accompanied by tempestuous winds. The airship was buffeted about and tossed hundreds of feet in the air, but she successfully rode out the storm without serious damage or difficulty. However, it was necessary to reduce speed, and when news of the delay reached the airport the crowds which had assembled melted away and only a few people remained

with the officials and workers. About 2 a.m. the lights of the airship were sighted, and at intervals thereafter until dawn a searchlight showed her cruising in circles above Montreal.

A few minutes before 5 a.m. she turned her nose straight for the mooring tower, which was sparkling with lights, and slowly and smoothly drifted on to the mast. Everything worked without a hitch, and the mooring was completed in half an hour.

Several thousand people had gathered on the field by the time the R 100 was moored, and all day crowds have continued to pour in a steady stream from Montreal and the suburbs to see the airship. At the gang-plank the officers were met by the official reception party. All showed signs of weariness, but they denied experiencing any abnormal strain until they encountered the thunderstorm yesterday evening.

TEST OF AIRWORTHINESS

Wing Commander Colmore said that the two samples of bad weather encountered during the voyage had put the airworthiness of the airship to exacting tests, and she had come through admirably. However, he deprecated any exaggerated significance being attached to the voyage, as, although the flight had proved the efficiency of the thick-bodied, blunt-nosed type of airship represented by the R 100, compared with the Zeppelin type, all her officers were agreed that neither the R 100 nor the R 101 could be considered as adequate for anything like a regular Transatlantic service.

Wing-Commander Colmore described a voyage by airship as the most comfortable form of travel in the world, and said the only serious inconvenience had been to set back their watches and to drop three hours in one day, which brought meal times painfully close together.

Sir Dennistoun Burney said the damage to the fin, which had been temporarily repaired, was negligible. There were still several tons of fuel left when the airship hooked up to the mast. He also said that the physical requirements for a regular Transatlantic service would be a ship twice as large as the R 100 and capable of doing 85 miles.

To-day the officers and crew have been enjoying sleep and rest. They will make their bow to the Canadian public at an official ceremony of welcome at St. Hubert to-morrow. An extensive round of hospitality and entertainments has been arranged for them.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, to-day received a message from the King expressing gratification at the successful inauguration of airship communication between the Motherland and Canada.

Lord Willingdon, in reply, said:—

The people of Canada have given a most enthusiastic welcome to those who have undertaken this most successful flight and are proud that their country is the first in the Empire to inaugurate with the United Kingdom this great experiment.

Lord Willingdon expressed his thanks to his Majesty for his message, and expressed the hope that the great venture would be a further practical bond between all parts of the British Empire.—*Reuter.*

FABRIC REPAIRS IN MID-AIR

LESSONS OF THE FLIGHT

It was not to be expected that R 100 would complete her long voyage without meeting adverse winds at this time of the year, and her experiences between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Montreal justified the abnormally heavy load of petrol she carried. When she moored she had about 1,500 gallons of petrol left, which in favourable conditions might have given her an additional 700 miles. In the sort of weather she encountered over Canada this extra range would have been reduced to 550 miles.

Her margin, therefore, was not unduly large, and the difference between flying in fair weather and in strong headwinds is shown by the fact that, while 2,200 gallons of petrol sufficed for the first 1,000 miles, she used 6,749 on the remaining 2,415 miles she covered. Her speeds varied from 40 to 85 miles, and Wing Commander Colmore's log shows the vital importance of weather reports in order that an airship may pick her course. Without the knowledge the commander had, she would certainly have made a slower voyage.

The trip has, at all events, proved the soundness of the airship's design and of the Rolls-Royce engines. The engines appear to have given no trouble and to have needed only minor adjustment when, after long running, they were given routine examination. The structure has suffered in no way, and the fabric trouble, though it caused eight hours' delay, cannot be regarded as surprising. Fabric for the envelope and as covering for the fins is still something of a problem. The life of an airship's frame is probably 20 times that of her fabric envelope, which consists of a cotton and linen mixture cloth—"doped," after being fixed in position, to shrink it and make it waterproof.

STRAIN ON THE FINS

The fabric of R 100 does not seem to have given poorer service than is usual. On the main envelope it has withstood all the buffetings. Both fins, subjected to tremendous strains as they slipped down into air pockets, suffered fabric damage. Repairs made in mid-air were no doubt awkward and in a high wind difficult. The riggers would have to get inside the fin frame and work as best they might with the flapping fabric. The method probably was to lace the torn edges together and to make the joint as airtight as possible.

Similar work had to be done on both fins, and eight hours is not a large allowance for such work. Wing-Commander Colmore states that 30 feet of fabric on the port fin will be renewed at the mooring tower. That indicates the extent of the damage no doubt on the under side of the fin and explains why the delay was so much. The starboard fin needs only patching. It is not surprising that fabric at these points should have given way. Though the airship had done only about 120 hours' flying before she left for Canada, the greater part of the fabric had been in position for nearly two years.

It may be reckoned a matter of satisfaction that the airship made the crossing with no defect in hull or engines other than some damage to her fin covering.

AIRSHIP'S LOG

The following are extracts from the log of the flight kept during the voyage by Wing Commander R. B. B. Colmore, director of airship development:—

FIRST DAY

R 100 took off from the Cardington mooring tower at 3.48 (B.S.T.) on July 29. We had on board 10,440 gallons of fuel and 5.4 tons of ballast. Total persons on board, 44.

At 10 to 10.15 a wonderful view was obtained of the northern Irish coast, cut short by a bank of intensely white low clouds. Our decision to proceed north of Ireland was taken to get north of a depression passing eastwards just north of Ireland. This we have done, and at 10.30 are just passing the centre of the depression. The alternative of shaping a course to pass south of Ireland would not have been possible owing to very strong headwinds. We probably have saved many hours by this decision, illustrating the importance of good weather charts.

All on board are now settling down to ship routine. Cards and sleep are the most popular methods of passing the time throughout the day. Everybody has been able to keep warm comfortably without recourse to flying kit, and it has not been necessary to switch on the electric radiators in the passenger accommodation.

At about 5 p.m. a whale was sighted on the port beam.

No complaints from anybody about anything. Food has been really excellent.

SECOND DAY

At midnight, July 29-30 (11 p.m. ship's time), the clocks having been put back one hour. Approximately 1,000 miles of our journey have been completed in the first 20 hours for just over 2,200 gallons of petrol, which is a good start.

At about 5.30 G.M.T., the liner Ausonia was passed. Our ground speed is increasing too, and by noon it has reached 85 m.p.h.

After breakfast the two forward engines, which had run without interruption from the start, were stopped and examined, the forward and aft engines in the after car being started up to replace them. Some sparking plugs and a rocker bush were changed; otherwise the engines were in perfect condition.

During most of the day the ship was flying in low cloud or fog, and this was turned to advantage by the collection of the water condensed on the outer cover through funnel-shaped trunks connected by a down pipe to the ship's water system. In this way it has been possible this morning to collect over 2 tons of water.

In spite of low cloud and fog we have never been more than a few miles out in our dead-reckoning position.

Belle Isle sighted at 9 p.m. ship's time. At midnight (8 p.m. ship's time) our position was 52.15 N., 54 W., roughly 3,286 miles travelled, 1,700 gallons of petrol remaining.

THIRD DAY

Passed over liner Duchess of Bedford and many surface craft.

We have noticed that the wind is less inshore, and have decided to hug the left-hand coast line for the remainder of the way up to Quebec. We are not two miles from shore and our ground speed has increased by 6 m.p.h. Flying at 800ft.

At 12.20 p.m. (local time) the damaged fabric port fin was reported by special signal. Two hours later temporary repairs completed. Over Quebec at 5.50 p.m. (local time). Proceeding Montreal at 45 knots, air speed. At 9.30 p.m. (local time) passed through thunderstorm; violently disturbed air currents. Ship's height varied rapidly between 1,500ft. and 4,000ft.

Slight damage to starboard fin; otherwise ship O.K. Avoided many thunderstorms.

The log adds that a good landing was made, the main wire being dropped at 4 a.m. yesterday (local time). The R 100 was in the air about 79 hours, of which eight were due to the damaged fin. The crew had made a really good job of the repair. The petrol on board at the end of the flight was 5 tons.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Navy Department has issued the following statement regarding the flight of R 100:—

The Navy sees in this splendid flight of the R 100 another step towards shortening world routes and bringing closer the United States of America and Great Britain through our own neighbour Canada.—*Reuter.*

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—At the moment of landing, Squadron Leader Booth, Commander of the R 100, was handed a message of congratulation from Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister. He also received a message in the course of the morning from Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, who telegraphed:—

It seems to be of happy augury that the voyage should take place on the eve of our approaching discussions at the Imperial Conference, involving our mutual economic problems and interests.

Special letters were delivered this morning, carried by the airship, to the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of Canada from Mr. MacDonald.—*Reuter.*

Officers of the R 100 state that when it was found that the fabric of one of the fins had been damaged two members of the crew, Moncrieff and Long, with assistants, crawled out on to the damaged fin and worked for hours with the aid of a flashlight while the airship merely drifted. While the repair was in progress lightning flashed and heavy rain fell.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN ATLANTIC FLIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, AUG. 1

The two German airmen, Herr Wolf Hirth and Herr Oscar Weller, who are engaged in a flight from Berlin to Chicago *via* Iceland and Greenland, arrived at Kaldardarnes, 35 miles south-west of Reykjavik, at 8.30 this evening.

SIR JOHN SIMON

Sir John Simon, accompanied by Lady Simon and Mr. Gilbert Simon, will leave Southampton on Tuesday next for Canada and the United States. In both countries he will fulfil a number of speaking engagements.

POLICE DEFIED IN BOMBAY

SQUATTING NIGHT CROWDS

BANNED PROCESSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 1

Fears that serious disorders might result from the Police Commissioner's order forbidding a "Tilak Day" procession to enter the Fort business area this afternoon proved groundless. [Tilak, the Indian Nationalist leader, died in Bombay on August 1, 1920.] A procession, estimated to be a mile long, started from the Chaupati sands, the scene of Tilak's cremation, but it dwindled to a few hundreds by the time it reached the police cordon drawn across the street beside the municipal buildings.

The authorities had taken every precaution to enforce the police order. The cordon was composed of armed police, reinforced by police with *lathis*, but the procession, which was headed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, president of the local Congress Committee and a daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, made no attempt to force its way past the police and squatted down in the roadway. There the demonstrators remained for hours. By the time darkness fell at 8 o'clock the crowd of curious spectators behind them numbered many thousands and completely filled up the road. No disturbance of any kind occurred.

Pandit Malaviya joined the procession when it was nearing the halting place, and Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress, joined it at 8 p.m., both squatting down at the roadside in company with members of the procession.

At midnight the police were still holding up the members of the procession, who were equally determined to stay, and the impasse is likely to continue till daybreak. A shower of rain at 11 p.m. drenched the squatters, but none of them budged.

THE CLOTH BOYCOTT

The movement to boycott foreign cloth has lately assumed a new form, and attempts are being made not only to prevent cloth being taken from the mills, but to prevent the dispatch of cloth to stations up-country.

A firm of military contractors sent four cartloads of bales of khaki cloth to the railway goods office yesterday to be booked to Northern India under an Army contract. Congress volunteers asked the driver of one cart what the bales contained. They then opened the bales and, finding that the contents were not *Swadeshi* [Indian made], decided to prevent the carts from entering the railway yard. Fifteen volunteers were arrested, of whom nine were later sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Four mills closed to-day, and the spirit of unrest appears to be spreading to other mills, a number of operatives having struck work.

Mr. Justice Baker delivered judgment to-day in the case of the appeal of three persons sentenced to death on a charge of murder at Sholapur on May 8. The original appeal, made on behalf of four persons, came before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaonkar, who upheld the conviction of one of the accused, but delivered separate and differing judgments in regard to the three others. In view of the absence of agreement, the appeal was referred to a third Judge. By his judgment to-day Mr. Justice Baker confirmed the convictions and death sentences. He rejected the evidence of six police-constables, but relied on the evidence of one constable and three factory witnesses, who, he said, appeared to him to have been untutored.

A last attempt was made to get the accused the benefit of the less punishment of transportation for life, but the Judge stated that in view of the heinous nature of the crime he was unable to reduce the sentences.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET AND POLITICS

LOST BUSINESS IN FUTURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 1

The mixing of politics with business by Bombay cotton traders is having a marked effect on the great cotton fields and on certain cotton mills in Northern India. Bombay was the market for cotton futures throughout India, but the constant *hartals* [suspensions of work] have completely destroyed confidence in it, as no one knows from day to day whether or not business is being transacted there. Manufacturers in the Punjab and the United Provinces have, in consequence, transferred to Liverpool and the United States the large necessary hedging business formerly done at Bombay.

When a private member moved a resolution in the Punjab Legislative Council for a reduction of the rates for irrigation water owing to the low prices of cotton and other produce, the Revenue Member, himself an influential Punjab landholder, pointed out that the trouble was due partly to subversive political propaganda. He assured the Council that the Government was carefully watching the situation, and would not fail to take action if this were found to be necessary.

The view is held that events in Bombay will revive the efforts in the Punjab to secure the local manufacture of cotton grown there. This aim will be greatly assisted by the approaching completion of the Provincial Government's hydro-electric scheme for supplying cheap power throughout the more important parts of its territory.

THE CONVERSATIONS WITH MR. GANDHI

POONA, Aug. 1.—Mr. Jayakar saw Mr. Gandhi in prison for an hour and a half this afternoon. He afterwards made the following statement:—

I have at present finished my talk with Mr. Gandhi. We are now awaiting the Viceroy's decision on the proposal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and myself about bringing the three Congress leaders together at Yeravda for a consultation. It would not be advisable at this stage to say anything more.—*Reuter.*

THE INVALIDS

The Duke of Northumberland was reported yesterday to be making satisfactory progress.

Lord Byng of Vimy, who had a slight heart attack last week, was stated yesterday to be going on well. He is resting at Thorpe Hall, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex.

Sir Richard Barnett's attack of pneumonia has been complicated by eye trouble, necessitating a slight operation, which was successfully performed yesterday. His general condition is much improved.

END OF THE SESSION

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

THE COVENANT

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The last day of the Session opened with that definition of the Government's agricultural policy for which the Opposition has been clamouring for a year.

MR. SNOWDEN, in his first sentence, explained the goal of this policy as the reform of marketing and production in order to take advantage of the home market. There are to be no more small-holdings and more allotments—especially for the unemployed; and the Minister of Agriculture is to supplement, but not supplant, local authorities as purchasers of land. An Agricultural Land Utilization Corporation is to be formed for large-scale and demonstration farming. Cereal farming must be made economic, and the Government intend that a scheme of bulk purchase, import boards, and stabilization of prices shall be discussed by the Imperial Conference.

During the recess members and the agricultural industry could ponder the new Agricultural Marketing Bill, which gave statutory sanction and comprehensiveness to marketing organizations among farmers and offered such organizations short-term or long-term loans. There would be nationalized abattoirs; and a new Agricultural Research Council. The agricultural labourer was assured that his wages would be watched and that the tied cottage system would be reviewed by the new Rent Restriction Committee. Scotland would have large schemes of land reclamation and the hope of inclusion in the Agricultural Credits Act.

Other points on which conclusions were announced were the maintenance of the speed limit of 20 m.p.h. during the holidays and the prospect of a satisfactory agreement which would save Hadrian's Wall from any danger from quarrying.

AMENDING THE COVENANT

On the Appropriation Bill MR. G. LOCKER-LAMPSON challenged the alleged intention of the Government to resuscitate the Protocol of 1924 by way of amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations. These amendments, he declared, might be ratified by the Government, when passed by the Assembly, and only submitted to an academic debate in the House of Commons. MR. NOEL BAKER retorted that the House would have full right to reject ratification; and that the amendments only brought the Covenant into harmony with the Kellogg Pact.

CAPTAIN EDEN urged that this made them no less serious, but MR. DALTON pointed out that the Government must have freedom to negotiate upon them at the Assembly, and admitted that they might further be modified. All parties represented on the League of Nations Union Executive Committee had approved the amendments, provided that they were preceded by a disarmament treaty and did not allow action against a State which had not taken up arms. The Government accepted the second proviso, but were still undecided upon the first.

MAJOR ELLIOT pointed out that Lord Cecil, a member of the British delegation, had accepted both provisos; and yet the Government were going to Geneva undecided upon a vital point.

After the Appropriation Bill had been hurried through the Lords the outer doors were banged to and members awaited in silence the three knocks announcing the arrival of Black Rod. He entered and summoned the Commons in the usual formula, "to hear Commission read"—adding at the end, "and Parliament prorogued." Many members followed him to hear "Le Roi le veult" chanted over so much of their work; and the prorogation speech. Back in the Commons they heard it again, with a final exchange of party comments. The Speaker took his seat at the table and members filed past him for a final handshake on their way to their holidays.

UNEMPLOYMENT

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE WITH LIBERALS

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

There was another conference before the House of Commons rose yesterday between the Ministers who are dealing specially with the problem of unemployment and Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Lothian, and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree. Sir John Anderson, who has been "seconded" from the Home Office to help the Committee, was also present. The work is not to be interrupted by the Parliamentary recess, and a further meeting will take place next week.

The three-party committee which is dealing with the position of the Unemployment Insurance Fund will not meet again until the end of the month, but in the meantime statistics are being prepared for their use which will show the present and prospective positions of the Fund in considerable detail.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* last week, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

Arrangements have therefore been made in response to this demand to republish the articles as a pamphlet, copies of which are now ready. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

Copies	
25	4s.
50	8s.
100	15s.
250	£1 15s.
500	£3 5s.
1,000	£6

Copies may be ordered from The Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, or from any bookstall or newsagent. Copies may also be obtained from the New York office of *The Times*, 280, Broadway, New York City.

The King's Speech

The King's Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament was as follows:—

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons,

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

It has given Me great pleasure to welcome in My capital Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu, and to learn from His Imperial Highness of the gratification which the Emperor of Japan derived from the visit of My son, the Duke of Gloucester, to Japan last year to convey to His Imperial Majesty the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

At the Conference held at The Hague last January Agreements were concluded for the definite settlement of the reparation liabilities of Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria. These Agreements, together with that subsequently concluded at Paris, solved a number of difficult and delicate problems which have impeded the political as well as the financial progress of Europe; and their conclusion enabled the evacuation of the Rhineland by the Armies of Occupation to be completed on the 30th June last. The Hague Conference thus marks a decisive stage in the financial reconstruction and political tranquillisation of Europe and its success has given Me profound satisfaction.

In January it afforded Me great pleasure to open at Westminster an international conference for the limitation and reduction of naval armaments. After three months of deliberation a Treaty embodying many important points of agreement in regard to the principles of naval limitation and achieving effective economies in the sphere of naval armaments was signed by representatives of the United States of America, France, Italy, and Japan and of My Governments in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and India. In addition the Treaty embodies an agreement between My Governments and those of the United States of America and Japan fixing for a period a total tonnage limit for certain categories of warships. In this agreement the representatives of France and Italy were unable at the time of the signature of the Treaty to participate. The Conference was accordingly adjourned so as to give further time for negotiations, and these will, I trust, result in a full agreement at no very distant date.

The Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice was signed at Geneva in September last in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, My self-governing Dominions and India, and the several instruments of ratification are now completed or nearing completion.

In October last the Prime Minister visited Washington for the purpose of an informal discussion with the President of the United States upon various questions bearing on the peace of the world and an international agreement regarding reduction and limitation of naval armaments. Subsequently the Prime Minister visited Ottawa. The very cordial manner in which he was received caused Me the liveliest satisfaction.

A mission under the Chairmanship of Viscount D'Abernon was appointed in 1929 to consider Anglo-Argentine and Anglo-Brazilian relations, industrial, commercial and financial, with a view to their development to the mutual advantage of the countries respectively concerned.

The failure of the recent negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement occasioned Me sincere disappointment, but I hope that a successful conclusion may soon be reached.

Diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were resumed in December last, and placed on a normal basis by the appointment of Ambassadors.

I am happy to say that the restoration of more settled conditions in Afghanistan has enabled Me to accredit a Minister to His Majesty King Nadir Shah, and to receive a representative of His Majesty in My capital.

A new Treaty of Alliance between Myself and His Majesty the King of Iraq to regulate the future relations between Our two countries, has been signed by Our respective representatives. The text of this Treaty has been laid before you.

I am glad that arrangements have been made for a meeting of the Imperial Conference in London at the end of September. I welcome the opportunities afforded by such meetings between the representatives of My several Governments for the promotion of mutual understanding and of co-operation in all matters of common concern. The Expert Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last year presented a Report which will come before the Imperial Conference for consideration.

In accordance with an Address to Me from the Senate and Commons of Canada, the British North America Act, 1930, has been passed for the purpose of confirming and validating certain agreements entered into between My Government in Canada and the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A Conference attended by Governors and other senior officials from the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories assembled in June to discuss matters of common interest to the various territories of the Colonial Empire.

During the Session the Commission appointed by Me in pursuance of the provisions of the Government of India Act have completed their arduous duty and have submitted to Me their Report, which has been presented to both your Houses. My Government will shortly be approaching the task of framing and submitting for your consideration proposals for the future government of India. For guidance in this matter, it is their intention to summon into conference in London representatives of the wide variety of interests in India. I earnestly pray that a spirit of mutual trust and friendship may unite all races and creeds in India, and the representatives of both countries, in their discharge of the responsibilities which the Conference will impose upon them; and I am confident that the single purpose of promoting the welfare of My Indian people will be the inspiration of every member of the Conference.

Members of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the provision you have made for the public service.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons,

The high level to which unemployment has risen during the past year and the world-wide depression in trade is causing Me very grave anxiety. Measures have been passed with the object of promoting works of economic development in this country and in My Overseas Dependencies. It is encouraging to find that schemes have been designed to provide useful employment in works of public utility of a total value of over £100,000,000. This has been made possible by a substantial contribution granted by My Government.

I have given My assent to a further Measure to facilitate more speedy execution of works of this character by local authorities and other bodies.

Reports have been received on the enquiries undertaken into the condition of the iron and steel and cotton industries in order to discover means of improving their position in the markets of the world, and discussion of the recommendations made is actively proceeding between all the interests concerned.

A Bill has been passed which amends the Unemployment Insurance Scheme in several important respects, and other legislative measures have been necessary to provide for the heavy expenditure on unemployment benefit occasioned by the great volume of unemployment.

I have given My assent to a Measure for ameliorating the conditions of miners by reducing their hours of labour and for effecting an improvement in the organization of the mining industry.

A Measure, based generally on the recommendations of my Commission on Land Drainage, has been passed to enable essential comprehensive drainage works to be undertaken for the prevention of flooding and the consequent benefit of agriculture, and the increase of employment in rural areas.

Acts have also been passed to make further provision with respect to the drainage of agricultural land in Scotland and to provide additional monies for improving medical service in the Highlands and Islands.

Steps are being taken to appoint an Agricultural Research Council, and with this purpose in view a Committee of the Privy Council has been appointed.

I have given My assent to Measures to facilitate the clearance and prevention of slums and the provision of better housing accommodation, both in urban and rural areas in Great Britain.

It is My earnest hope that these Measures will improve the unsatisfactory conditions under which so many of My people dwell.

I have given My assent to a Bill which modifies the conditions applicable to certain pensions under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, and brings some new classes of persons within the benefits of the Act; to a Measure designed to improve and extend the facilities for the treatment of mental illness, and also to a Bill amending and consolidating the law relating to the regulation and control of motor-vehicles.

In bidding you farewell, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon the work which you have completed.

RAIN ON THE WAY

HOLIDAY OUTLOOK UNSETTLED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Rain spread eastwards from Southern Ireland at an unexpectedly slow speed yesterday. Small amounts were measured in Wales and Western England, and about half an inch at Scilly, while Scotland and Eastern England had generally fair weather. The wind backed to south-east on Thursday night, and this change of direction brought a rise of temperature in the South-East. In Jersey the maximum was 75deg., and at Southend 74deg.

Unfortunately, the advance of bad weather, although slow, has been steadily maintained, and the depression off our south-west coasts has deepened; at the same time the Continental anticyclone has moved farther away; holiday prospects are, therefore, not particularly good. The official forecasts give rain for all districts to-day, and local thunderstorms are included in the forecast for the week-end. Cloud may prevent temperature from rising very far above the normal during the day, but will tend to cause sultry conditions for a time, with warm nights.

SEE OF ROCHESTER

BISHOP OF HEREFORD TRANSLATED

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Reverend Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., M.A., D.D., Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Bishopric of Rochester, vacant by the resignation of the Right Reverend John Reginald Harmer, M.A., D.D.

** Dr. Linton Smith, who was 61 last month, did remarkable work in the War. After serving in the Army Chaplains' Department, he went out to France in 1915, and was in the battle of the Somme, the battle of Arras, and the third battle of Ypres. Later he was chaplain to a brigade, and was senior chaplain of the 30th Division. He was mentioned in dispatches, and was awarded the D.S.O. for service in the field in January, 1917.

A son of the late Dr. James Allan Smith, Dean of St. David's, he was educated at Repton and Hertford College, Oxford, and took second classes in *Lit. Hum.* and in Theology, being ordained in 1893. He had a very varied experience in parish work, having held curacies in Whitechapel, Aston, Limpsfield, and Southwold. Between 1898 and 1900 he was chaplain at Heliopan, Egypt. He was appointed rector of St. Nicholas, Colchester, in 1903, but shortly afterwards was preferred to the benefice of St. Saviour's, Liverpool. Three years later he became vicar of Blundellsands. He was appointed an honorary canon of Liverpool Cathedral in 1915. In 1918 he was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Warrington, and was also rector of Winwick on the nomination of Lord Derby. Of the late Bishop Chavasse he was both an able and a sympathetic colleague, but he did not remain long in the diocese of Liverpool, for he was appointed to succeed Dr. H. H. Henson as Bishop of Hereford in June, 1920. Dr. Linton Smith has long had much influence among the younger men of the Evangelical party. He is an effective preacher, and has shown special interest in the cause of reunion. He is a capable organizer. He is married, and has a son and a daughter.

CHURCH UNION IN INDIA

RESOLUTIONS AT LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The following statement on the proceedings at the Lambeth Conference was issued officially last evening:—

The Conference resumed the discussion of the resolutions dealing with Christian Unity. It first adopted a series of resolutions on the relations of the Anglican Communion with Episcopal Churches, introduced by the Bishop of Gloucester. The following spoke:—

Bishop Hine, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Norwich, the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Bishops of Manchester and Ripon, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of Bradford, Guiana, Moray, and Chichester.

The Conference then passed a series of resolutions dealing with the proposed scheme of Church Union in South India on the introduction of the Archbishop of York, and following them resolutions on other aspects of Christian Unity. The following spoke:—

The Bishop of Calcutta, Bishop Palmer, the Bishops of Norwich and Salisbury, the Bishop in Persia, the Archbishop of New Zealand, the Bishops of Qu'Appelle, Fredericton, and New Guinea, the Archbishop of Brisbane, the Bishops of North Tokyo, Pretoria, Ontario, and Nassau, the Archbishop of Perth, Bishop Nash, and the Bishop of Christchurch (New Zealand).

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN FEZ

MOSLEM SUSCEPTIBILITIES INFLAMED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TANGIER, JULY 31

The religious feelings of the Moslems have been seriously excited in consequence of the recent legislation affecting the Berber tribes.

The Moslems are afraid that the French will try to drive a wedge between two sections of co-religionists and fear, of course without justification, that an attempt will be made to drive the Berbers into Christianity. Meetings have been held in the mosque, and on three days last week there were special prayers of intercession. Trouble broke out on Saturday and Sunday in the streets of Fez. Thirty men were arrested and severe punishment was awarded, including the bastinado; but the effervescence has spread to Rabat and Sali.

A critical position may arise at the time of the festivals of Hamadsha and Aisawa in the middle of August. The situation need not be taken too seriously, but it contains elements of future trouble.

** As long ago as September, 1914, the Maghsen, on the advice of Marshal (then General) Lyautey, the French President General, issued an Order to the effect that districts with Berber customs should continue to be governed according to their own customs and usages. This prevented the intrusion of Islamic institutions and the Arabic language. Secular education is given in these districts in either French or Berber by Frenchmen or Algerian Berbers, and not in Arabic, which is the language of the Moors in Morocco.

DEATH OF DR. MAGRATH

PROVOST OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

The REV. DR. J. R. MAGRATH, who had been Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, for 52 years, died at Oxford yesterday at the age of 91.

The funeral service will be held in Queen's College Chapel on Tuesday at noon, and the cremation will be at Golders Green.

A memoir appears on p. 12.

MR. MASSEY'S POSITION

A POST-ELECTION PROBLEM

CANADA AND U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, AUG. 1

From an entirely trustworthy source I now learn what had not been made public in this country at least—that shortly before the election in Canada the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, had taken the steps necessary for the completion of the appointment of Mr. Vincent Massey as Canadian High Commissioner in London. Mr. Massey accordingly, and in spite of what had been assumed here, has not been Canadian Minister to the United States for two or three weeks past.

There is, however, no present reason to doubt that the incoming Dominion Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, will select for the London post a man primarily representative of the Conservative Party now coming into power. It was known to have been Mr. Mackenzie King's desire to consider the High Commissionership as part of the new Diplomatic Service, and his appointment of Mr. Massey was thus to be accepted as promotion within that Service. Mr. Bennett, on the other hand, while he will endeavour to maintain the principle of the superiority of the Service to the exigencies of party politics, has made no secret of his belief that London should lie outside the orbit of its application. The wisdom of this rule, as it applies to the Commissionership, is apparently doubted by a number of Canadians for many reasons, among them that it will set up a curious unlikeness to the complementary post of British High Commissioner in Ottawa; and its result in the temporary withdrawal of Mr. Massey from public life will be regretted in Washington as much as in London.

Mr. Massey had been Canadian Minister here for more than three years. His service was brilliantly successful; he won golden opinions, and he won more than that. His knowledge of the United States and his power to advise upon and deal with Canadian-American problems had been deepened by these years of intimate contact with the American Government at the very heart of its activity as a maker of policy. This fact alone, and considered apart from his other qualities, made his presence in London in an official capacity and his prospective participation in the Imperial Conference something to be welcomed—and welcomed as much by the Americans who had known him as by his fellow British subjects. I have the best reason to know that in the highest quarters there will be sincere regret that he is to be lost not only to Washington but to London.

MR. BENNETT AT WORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, AUG. 1

Mr. Bennett, after his conference with Mr. Mackenzie King yesterday, left Ottawa last night for some unknown retreat where he can continue the process of Cabinet making undisturbed by the tribe of office-seekers. Most of the members of the defeated Cabinet have returned here, and are engaged in preparations for turning over their offices. There was a meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Western Ministers are disposed to give credit to anti-Catholic sentiment and Ku Klux Klan agitation for many of their reverses, and all are agreed that New Zealand butter operated against them with deadly effect in the rural constituencies.

SOVIET PERSECUTION OF RELIGION

FOURTEEN PEASANTS SHOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, AUG. 1

The Latvian Press reports that the Ogpu (Cheka) has shot 14 Lettish colonists in the province of Smolensk, in Soviet Russia, and sent 130 others to the notorious prison camp at Solovetsky.

The only known offence against them was that of arranging and attending a religious service, conducted by a priest who had arrived in the province in contravention of the rules for restricting the movements and activities of ministers of religion. These Lettish peasants had not only attended the service, but had given the priest board and lodging during his stay in their midst. The families of the victims are destitute, as all their belongings, and even the clothing of the men who were shot, have been confiscated.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

OPERA

Strand	THE FLYING DUTCHMAN / LA BOHEME	2.30 / 8

THEATRES

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Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Gratton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	ON THE LEVEL	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	ATLANTIC	2.15 to

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate south-easterly winds, fresh at times; cloudy, some rain; probably local thunderstorms; rather warm.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled, with rain at times and local thunderstorms; becoming cooler. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Dr. Addison, Minister of Agriculture, in a statement yesterday as to the Government's agricultural policy, foreshadowed a system of State farms and loans and the establishment of factories to deal with surplus products. (p. 7)

The text of Dr. Addison's Agricultural Marketing Bill was published yesterday. It provides that agricultural producers may regulate the marketing of their produce by means of boards elected by themselves. (p. 7)

A number of books printed earlier than 1500 were offered yesterday at Sotheby's last book sale of the season. The sale realized £3,985. (p. 8)

The Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Martin Linton *Smith*) has been appointed Bishop of Rochester on the resignation of Dr. Harmer. (p. 10)

In a broadcast address on the new Road Traffic Bill, Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Transport, last night appealed to pedestrians to help him in the war against traffic fatalities. (p. 7)

It is stated that the Board of Trade, with the approval of the Treasury, has undertaken at a premium a portion of the insurance of the new Cunard liner. (p. 8)

The Lambeth Conference passed resolutions yesterday on the proposed scheme of Church union in South India and on other aspects of Christian unity. (p. 10)

Twenty-nine public school boys left London yesterday for a tour in East Africa. A message was received from the Prince of Wales. (p. 8)

POLITICS

The Session was brought to a close yesterday, when the King's Speech proroguing Parliament was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor. (p. 6)

In the House of Commons at question time yesterday, Mr. Snowden, replying on behalf of the Prime Minister, made a detailed statement outlining the Government's agricultural policy. (p. 6)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The R 100 was moored successfully at St. Hubert, Montreal, early yesterday. Passing up the St. Lawrence on the final stage of her flight, she encountered a violent thunderstorm, but came through without serious damage or difficulty. The King has sent a message expressing gratification at the inauguration of airship communication between the Motherland and Canada. (p. 10)

Our Washington Correspondent states that there is no present reason to doubt that Mr. Bennett, the incoming Prime Minister of Canada, will select for the appointment of High Commissioner in London a man primarily of his own party. Mr. Mackenzie King, the retiring Prime Minister, had arranged to appoint Mr. Massey, the Canadian Minister in Washington, to the post. (p. 10)

Rioting by Communists and unemployed took place yesterday in Adelaide, South Australia, the mobs having to be dispersed by truncheon charges by the police. (p. 9)

The German Government has issued a *communiqué* saying that the Minister of Labour has instructed departmental authorities not to award public contracts to firms which treat their employees in a clearly unsocial manner, and in a manner contrary to the Government's unemployment programme, by unjustified dismissals or overtime. (p. 9)

It is reported that 14 Lettish colonists in Smolensk Province, in Russia, have been shot, and 130 others imprisoned, for contravening the anti-religious regulations of the Soviet. (p. 10)

Thirty-seven of the 60 light aeroplanes in the Round-Europe contest have returned to Berlin, and 20 have been eliminated. The technical tests have now begun. (p. 9)

OBITUARY

Dr. J. R. Magrath, who had been Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, for 52 years, died at Oxford yesterday, aged 91. (pp. 10 and 12)

SPORT

The Goodwood Meeting was concluded yesterday, when the Chesterfield Cup was won by Mr. J. A. Dewar's The MacNab; the Gordon Stakes resulted in a dead-heat between Lord Woolavington's Press Gang and the Aga Khan's Ut Majeur. (p. 4)

The match between Hampshire and Sussex at Portsmouth yesterday was drawn, Sussex, with three wickets in hand, requiring 25 runs to win; Middlesex beat Worcestershire at Worcester by 167 runs. (p. 5)

The Army Lawn Tennis Championships were continued at Hurlingham, and the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Championships at Wimbledon yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Cheaper Treasury Borrowing; Waring and Gillow Surprise; Watney, Combe Reserves; S.T.D. Motors' Accounts; Cables and Wireless Receipts; Electric Power Debenture Issue; the Nitrate Merger; and Synthetic Nitrogen Conference. (p. 15)

In the Money Market loan rates were unaltered. Discount rates continued weak in tendency, the Treasury Bills being allotted below 2¼ per cent. Foreign Exchanges were more favourable to sterling, the New York and Paris rates rising to $4.87¼ and 123.83f. respectively. The Belgian exchange was higher. There was a decline in the Rio exchange. Gold fell ¼d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz. (p. 15)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday a further rise took place in Gilt-edged securities. Support was given to South African Gold shares. Home Railway stocks were steadier. Further weakness developed in the Miscellaneous market. United Molasses were again pressed for sale, and Waring and Gillows dropped to new low levels. (p. 15)

R 100

The captain and crew of the good ship R 100, the Special Airships Division at Cardington, SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY, and all who have helped with brain and hand in her design and construction, are to be heartily congratulated on the triumphant success of her record flight from the Old World to the New. To have covered over 3,400 miles in 79 hours, in spite of the bad weather by which she was delayed in the last part of the journey, is a very remarkable achievement. It marks the ending, or rather is the practical outcome, of the preliminary stages of the great experiment which was begun ten years ago with the object of determining whether it is or is not possible to inaugurate regular airship services over the far-reaching airways of the Empire. Compared with the Graf Zeppelin, which has behind her a record of nearly thirty years of continual experiment, R 100 and R 101 are new creations. If they are still in some respects short of the standard to be attained in construction and operation before the opening up of Empire communications by means of airships can be regarded as a reasonable commercial enterprise, they are superior to the latest Zeppelin in other important respects besides that of mere size. DR. ECKENER'S statement that the next Zeppelin to be built will approach more closely to the types of the British ships is a satisfactory proof that in his expert opinion their designers have been working on correct and progressive lines. They could ask for no higher certificate of merit. During these years of experiment and research the main consideration has been to increase the assurance of the safety of the airship. In spite of the definite progress that has been made it is disappointing in one respect that in the case of R 100 it has been found necessary to abandon for the time being the hopes, entertained when she was laid down, of the possibility of eliminating the use of petrol for fuel, with the result that with her petrol-fed aero engines she is barred from the tropics. On the other hand R 101, equipped with compression ignition engines burning furnace oil, can face any temperatures, but only at the cost of diminished horse-power and increased weight in her power-cars. The designers of both ships are confident, however, that with the experience now gained it will be possible to construct ships of fifty or even a hundred per cent. greater cubic capacity than the two now completed, and at the same time relatively lighter in proportion to their bulk. There seems in fact to be no reasonable doubt that with improved engine installations—and, as may be hoped, with the introduction of some form of fuel free from the inherent defect of petrol—a form of British airship will in course of time be evolved combining and improving upon the merits of both the existing models.

Meanwhile the flight of R 100 from Cardington to Montreal is the best possible omen for the future. Face to face with timid misgivings and open prophecies of failure on the part of the convinced opponents of the airship, engineers and scientists of the opposite way of thinking have gone a long way to justify their enthusiastic belief in its possibilities, but for which the attempt to solve the problem of producing reliable ships capable of being run on a paying commercial basis would long ago have been abandoned. They have had the vision to see that even if it was to end in failure the experiment must be made. Not to have made it would have been a pusillanimous policy unworthy of the courage and genius of the race that of all others stands to gain most by the fulfilment of their expectations. The chief argument against airships has been drawn from the experience of the War. As engines of offence and destruction their usefulness was gravely discredited by their proved vulnerability when matched against the superior speed and agility of the aeroplane. In the case of airships, intended as instruments not of war but of rapid communication and peaceful commerce, this objection does not apply. The problem is so far simplified that their designers, apart from financial considerations, are concerned mainly with the risks to which they are exposed by the action of storm and tempest and other of the forces of Nature. At the stage now reached R 100 and R 101 are encouraging examples of the great advance made during the last few years in providing for the structural strength and efficiency of airships. Outside the ship itself the institution of mooring masts is another long step in the right direction. Thanks to the Canadian Government R 100 has been able to make the first mast-to-mast flight between the Mother Country and one of the Dominions, and, with the completion of R 101 and the erection of masts at Ismailia and Karachi, the way is open for the further experiments and trials that will be necessary before the establishment of a regular service to India and Australia can be undertaken.

One of the chief factors in the safe navigation and mooring of airships was pointed out the other day by our Aeronautical Correspondent. There is good reason for believing that the entirely new application of the science of meteorology to the special conditions of airship travel will rob the criticism that the airship is to a large extent a fair weather vessel of most of its force. During the construction of the new airships the Special Airship Services Division of the Meteorological Office have carried out their research with two primary objects in view. Their aim was to be in a position to provide the commander of an airship with such information as will enable him to dodge bad weather, and also with the knowledge of the physical nature of the air round the mooring mast that is essential to safe and economical arrivals and departures. It was mainly owing to the pitch of perfection reached in the art of collecting and tabulating information of this kind that the officers of the Meteorological Office at Cardington were able to forecast the kind of weather that R 100 would meet as she crossed the Atlantic, and to help the commander, so long as they were in wireless touch with him, to map out his course in accordance with the conditions that lay ahead. On the airway to India a still more elaborate system of forecasts and warnings has been organized by means of which airships will be in constant receipt of meteorological information from stations behind and in front of them on each section of the route. We are, of course, still in the experimental stage. But enough has been done to justify the conclusion that in all probability airship transport, supplemented at convenient junction stations by short aeroplane services, will some day be available for the safe and sure conveyance of passengers and mails between different parts of the Empire. When that day arrives any lingering doubts as to whether the experiment was worth making will be decently buried and forgotten.

A Modified Dictatorship

Ever since GENERAL ANTONIO CARMONA has been Dictator of Portugal he has let it be understood that a return to normal political conditions was his ultimate aim; and the meeting which his Government called in Lisbon on Wednesday is generally interpreted to have been a first move in that direction. It was attended by all the Heads of administrative Districts in the country and addressed by the MINISTER of the INTERIOR. He said that the time had arrived to consider the best means of devising a gradual transition to constitutional government and the restoration of an electoral system, and a new party, to be known as the National Union, was founded for the purpose. It is to consist, of course, of supporters of the present régime, and indeed one of its articles is the retention of dictatorial government "as long as it shall be "considered necessary." It was not apparently stated by whom the decision was to be taken as to whether such necessity existed or not; but presumably the members of the new party, if it grows and prospers, will be sufficiently influential to make their wishes count with the DICTATOR. The programme with which the Dictatorship began its career in 1926 is still to form the basis of national policy; and it is gratifying to note that one of the first points upon which insistence is laid is the maintenance of the British alliance. Another is the retention in full integrity of the Portuguese colonies.

But these objects would certainly form part of the programme of almost any Portuguese Government; and it is more particularly in domestic reforms that the administration of GENERAL CARMONA has distinguished itself. The report of MR. KING, the British Commercial Secretary of Embassy in Lisbon, which was published the other day, gives a picture of a very different state of the national finances from that which existed before DR. SALAZAR took them in hand. The MINISTER OF FINANCE has indeed been one of the outstanding successes of the present régime, and on the basis of the recommendations formulated by the League of Nations he has balanced his Budget and established a sound basis out of conditions of chaos and corruption. In the political sphere also the position is far more wholesome than it was four years ago. The reason why the country so readily accepted the *pronunciamiento* of GENERAL CARMONA and his colleagues of that time was that it was thoroughly sick of the petty struggles of personal cliques, whose Parliamentary manoeuvres frequently involved the capital in troublesome revolutions. When GENERAL CARMONA obtained the power his first care was to break with the professional politicians. Revolutions, he himself is reported to have said, had become a career like any other; his own *coup d'Etat* might indeed have been termed a revolution to end revolutions. The GENERAL has certainly been the most unassuming of dictators. He seldom strikes the personal note. He prefers, even more than MARSHAL PILSUDSKI in Poland, to keep himself in the background. His own description of his régime as "a dictatorship without a dictator" has been accepted by the country as absolutely true. His people will undoubtedly be equally ready to take him at his word when he says that he intends to modify the form of government so as to conform more closely to a constitutional pattern.

Agricultural Projects

The Government have at last given in some detail a forecast and explanation of their agricultural policy. MR. SNOWDEN in the House of Commons, and DR. ADDISON in a subsequent statement to representatives of the Press, announced yesterday that in view of the depression existing in certain branches of the agricultural industry their main objective is the reform of the present methods both of marketing and production, in order to take advantage of our valuable home market. Great Britain, as DR. ADDISON remarked, is undoubtedly one of the finest agricultural markets in the world, and yet, though from one end of the country to the other it is rich in food-producing districts, is largely supplied by produce from overseas. At the same time there has been for some years past a progressive decline in the farming industry, as the result of which about a hundred thousand men formerly working on the land are unemployed and a million acres have gone out of cultivation. In a letter printed on this page to-day SIR HORACE PLUNKETT says that the initiative in providing the country and the Empire with an agricultural policy that will restore the industry to its rightful place in the national economy lies with the farmers. For the moment, however, the point is not what the farmers can do to stimulate the Government but what the Government propose to do for the farmers. Leaving on one side the question of low prices—in the opinion of many well qualified to judge the root cause of the decline—they have fastened on the improvement of the existing methods of marketing and production as the most hopeful means of arresting it, and farmers throughout the land will await with eagerness and possibly with some anxiety the further development of their proposals, one of which will be embodied in a Bill to be introduced forthwith "for purposes of criticism and "comment."

Foremost among these proposals is one allowing the agricultural producers of a district, if they so wish, to elect a Board to regulate the marketing of milk, potatoes, hops, wool, cereals, cheese, and live-stock in accordance with a scheme devised by themselves, but with the proviso that the scheme must be binding on all the producers of the district. The interests of the consumers are to be provided for by the institution of a Consumers' Committee, a Committee of Investigation, and certain powers entrusted to the Minister, while for the purpose of financing the Boards Parliament will be asked to provide grants of £500,000 for England and £125,000 for Scotland. Another important proposal is that the Minister of Agriculture shall be empowered to acquire land, partly for the formation of large-scale farms—run on business lines for purposes of demonstration and of training in management, and provided with the necessary machinery and equipment—and partly for the setting up of small-holdings on which poultry farming and market gardening can be carried on by suitable persons, with some land training, chosen from among the unemployed. For the relief and encouragement of cereal farming the Government have also in mind a scheme of bulk purchase, import boards, and stabilization of prices, which they intend to bring before the Imperial Conference. In view of the possibility that the Conference may not be in favour of their scheme, they do not at present propose to elaborate its details. But they definitely undertake that directly the conclusions of the Conference are known they will take whatever practicable steps can be devised to put this particular section of the industry on an economic footing. In order that the agricultural labourer may share in any increase of prosperity they promise to watch the existing machinery for the regulation of his wages and to mitigate what they call "the evil of the tied cottage." (It has never yet been explained why it should be an evil to provide the cottages necessary for those who work on a particular farm or why other people should be allowed to displace them.) MR. SNOWDEN believes that these proposals will have the effect of inspiring in all sections of the farming community the confidence essential to its prosperity and welfare. If the Government can devise a satisfactory means of making the conditions of their voluntary marketing scheme binding on the whole of the producers of each district, if there is really the demand for small-holdings that DR. ADDISON supposes, if the selected small-holders prove to have a turn for poultry farming and market gardening, and can make them pay on anything short of the best land that is to be had, and if the demonstration farms can be made to pay—though the precedent of the farm settlements run by the Ministry in 1918-1922 is not encouraging—then the Government schemes may do some good, even if they result in the multiplication of officials and cost money which might perhaps be better spent. But as a sovereign cure for all the ills to which agriculture is heir they cannot be said to sound entirely convincing.

The Concert Club

The satisfactory progress which is reported in the affairs of the Concert Club founded last year by MRS. SAMUEL COURTAULD shows that the public is not indifferent to an effort to provide it with music of a high class at moderate prices. Other institutions have proved that from time to time—not least the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts, now about to begin their thirty-sixth season. But MRS. COURTAULD has attempted the organization of the audience in a way which is new to England, and has formed her Concert Club on a model supplied by Germany, a country with a stronger concert-going habit than English people possess. It might have failed; she had reason to be surprised by its success. The members of musical societies, of schools and colleges, the employees of banks and other commercial companies were invited to form groups of membership in the Concert Club, subscribing in advance for the tickets throughout the season which were issued to them at reduced rates. So hearty was the response that for the second season, which begins at Queen's Hall in October when the Promenades are over, it has been decided to give the concerts in duplicate. One programme will be performed on two nights in succession, and this means the possibility of filling the hall twice as a result of one series of rehearsals. Thorough rehearsal for each concert was made a first consideration in the proposals for the Club's opening season; and that meant, as it always must, that a full house could not possibly defray the cost of the concert. But when there is the possibility—we hope it may be looked forward to as a certainty—of two full houses the undertaking begins to look more like a paying proposition. The programmes for the second season are fully equal in interest to those of the first, and the assurance that the same number of rehearsals will be given banishes the fear that the first concert of each pair will be a rehearsal for the second. The plan brings the possibility of new life into the depressed industry of concert-giving; it creates new audiences, and as the audiences increase there is the possibility of expanding the provision for them. Moreover by making the Club her personal concern MRS. COURTAULD assures its members of a genuine care for their artistic interests. Her experiment is one to engage the sympathies of all music lovers.

GLUT OF FOREIGN PRODUCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The two letters published in your issue of July 31 under the heading "Glut of Foreign Produce" are not only interesting but informative to those fortunate people who are not directly interested in agriculture.

As a practical agriculturist farming a stretch of the most fertile land in the country, whose main concern during the last few years has been to try to reduce losses to the minimum by any means possible, profits having been absolutely out of the question, a fact of which none of the political parties of the country can profess ignorance, it is difficult to understand why nothing should have been done to prevent the dumping of foreign-grown produce, when we have more than sufficient of our own. The amount of money lost to labour and revenue by a continuance of our present policy must be enormous.

Struggling, as the British farmer is compelled to do, under such an impossible handicap, imagine my dismay at receiving a quotation from Holland offering to supply me with potatoes from that country at a figure with which it is impossible to compete. Needless to say, my interests are centred on those potatoes which I have grown myself and which I have been compelled to stop digging for the reasons set out above. This quotation, which I enclose, is simply adding insult to injury.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK SOLE.

Woodcroft, March, Cambs.

A GARDEN-OWNER'S PRIVILEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am the happy owner of a garden. It is not very extensive, but my friends are good enough to say that it is a beautiful garden, and I am disposed to agree with them. It also has the advantage of opening out of a small side-road, and of being within a mile of a small country town. On Sundays in July for several years past I have been in the habit of opening the garden free to the public from 3 to 9 p.m. They have come in large numbers, my biggest "bag" having been over 900; they do no damage, and they leave no litter. My reason for wishing to inform your readers of these facts is the hope that many others who are as happily placed as I am with regard to their gardens may feel encouraged in a similar way to give great pleasure to many hundreds of their neighbours, without suffering any damage, expense, or inconvenience themselves.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
NEMO.

AN AGRICULTURAL POLICY

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

THE INITIATIVE WITH FARMERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On June 5 you found space for a very long letter of mine; you even gave it the title "New Hope for Farming." In it I called attention to two new facts. Urban public opinion had suddenly become concerned for the welfare of the rural minority; and Parliament, reacting to this new movement of popular thought, was treating agriculture as a vital issue of national policy, to the upsetting of its congested timetable. Again and again the Government had been urged to declare its agricultural policy; yet none was forthcoming, nor had the Opposition any to suggest. After making a modest contribution of thought and fact to the fundamental principles upon which such a policy would have to be based, I wrote:—

> On political, social, and economic grounds it is widely felt that the greatest neglect of British statesmanship must now be repaired and the balance of our lop-sided civilization thereby restored.

These words your publication of my letter and correspondence from abler and better informed writers have convinced me were then true.

In the brief interval which has since elapsed the situation has been transformed. I recognize that statesmen must be politicians. I dare say if I moved among them I should be reminded that the agricultural vote may at any moment place an Administration in power, with a working majority in the House of Commons, notwithstanding a minority in the country as a whole. Whatever the reason for their hesitation, I am convinced that it is a profound mistake for statesmen not to press forward with the rehabilitation of rural life. For 40 years I have maintained that the restoration of agriculture to its rightful place in the national economy is essential to the nation's stability at home and influence abroad. And this is a common opinion of outside observers not unfriendly to England. My immediate cause for alarm—I am speaking from a purely agricultural point of view—is the proposal to reverse the whole economic policy of the country and the apparent belief that the rural problem will thus be solved.

The larger issue I do not pretend to discuss; but in one more cry in the wilderness, where I have laboured my whole working life, I should like to ask my farmer friends to give serious thought to what the changed political situation means to them. The primary purpose of my former letter was to suggest that they must put their own house in order before they can know—or have a dog's chance of getting—what they have a right to demand at the hands of the State. Governments, not always god-like in the distribution of their favours, do at least see the wisdom of helping those who help themselves. In this letter I confine myself to questioning the wisdom of their silence and unconcern. If the golden opportunity to provide the country and the Empire with an agricultural policy is not to be lost the initiative must be theirs; but the whole question must be approached on the broadest lines and mainly from the urban point of view.

I must not repeat what I said in my last letter, but I should like to give a slight indication of what I mean by this twofold judgment. Let me say a very few words on agriculture and world peace. No body of citizens is more pacific than husbandmen; none is less considered in the discussion of this most urgent of world problems. This will not long be so. One of the greatest, though least recognized, services being rendered by the toilers at Geneva is the unprecedented prominence given to agriculture in the debates upon international policies. The hope this new recognition of the class, so persistently ignored, inspired in me made me write to a friend who was watching the proceedings at an early post-War session, that I wished some world statesman—I mentioned General Smuts—would blurt out to the assembled delegates, "A plague on your battleships and guns—we want the metal for tractors and ploughshares." I still hold that tariff walls are the greatest hindrance to economic progress and the gravest menace of future wars. The highest and stiffest of these provocative barriers is a tax on essential foods.

Of more immediate relevance to the present discussion is the townsman's direct interest in the exchange of manufactures for food. On this I wish to submit one consideration which I do not think has been sufficiently taken into account since the whirlwind campaign of the Empire Crusaders began. As between the grandiose scheme of Empire free trade and a perfectly practicable partial restoration of the old town and country trade relations at home, the less ambitious development seems to me to be infinitely preferable. Authorities I can trust tell me that over the greater part of the agricultural area the land would be much more productive in small than in large holdings, always assuming that the small cultivators are properly organized for joint marketing, joint purchase of requirements, and a credit system to provide the working capital for both purposes. Thus alone could agriculture absorb some portion of the newly unemployed and increase the home demand for the wares of the towns. Surely too, under normal conditions, there is an economic margin in the saving of transportation costs—of the food in and the manufactures out.

Lastly, I may be asked whether I have not some definite agricultural policy to propose. Of course I have, and anyone who had the industry, time, and curiosity to read my two letters together would not need much ingenuity to discern its lines. But it cannot be stated on a half-sheet of notepaper and I must end. I will, however, add one observation which others who speak with authority can develop if they will. Whatever is done for the farmer as part of a plan for relieving unemployment will cost money. The very suggestion of relief by way of tariffs will hold up all the new thought and action now being lavished upon its technical, social, and economic problems by such official bodies as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Development Commission, and the Empire Marketing Board. What is worse, it will thwart the endeavour of many voluntary agencies, from the National Council of Social Service, working in collaboration with the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, down to the humble research institute from which I write, and which has given me the latest information as to what farmers are doing to help themselves in these trying times both at home and abroad.

Your obedient servant,
HORACE PLUNKETT.

Horace Plunkett Foundation, 10, Doughty-street, W.C.1.

AMERICA AND INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The correspondence on "America and India" suggests that the following quotation from a letter just received from a friend in an American Rotary Club may be of interest:—

> Having at last had the opportunity to read through the synopsis of the Simon Report on India and the St. Paul's Cathedral Supplement of the London *Times*, I want to thank you for the opportunity. I shall now turn them over to picked men in the Rotary Club, and they in turn will pass them along.
>
> I was greatly impressed with the serious constructive thoughtfulness of the Simon Report. It does seem to me that Sir John and his Commission ought to be commended on seeing so clear the outstanding fact of the Asiatic-Colonial control—that one cannot satisfactorily rule the Orient under Occidental forms. Britain has discovered that over and over again. It has been very indulgent with its natives wherever it has gone. The way it has left the native Princes in control in India is proof of it. But when the time comes for an extension of free government in a country as great as India one cannot create an Anglo-Saxon Parliament or Congress and call it good. Religion, caste, area, population, prejudices, national philosophy—all these come into the picture.

This letter from a citizen of the United States shows the value of the dissemination of the Simon Report.

ALFRED WICKHAM, President, Rotary Club of West Bromwich.

THE SESSION

A YEAR OF LABOUR RULE

PLEDGES IN REVIEW

(By Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The first Session of the 35th Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which came to an end yesterday, had lasted for more than 12 months. The importance of the legislative output was hardly proportionate to the time taken in its enactment. In fact, the measures of first-class importance which are now on the Statute Book as a result of the first year's work of the second Labour Government are limited to the Finance Act, the Coal Mines Act, the Road Traffic Act, the Act to extend the widows' and orphans' pension scheme, the Housing Acts for England and Wales and for Scotland, the Land Drainage Act, and a series of measures dealing with unemployment and the financial condition of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Many other measures were contemplated; some were actually introduced. But it was soon evident that the Government programme was hopelessly congested, and there was no surprise when Bill after Bill was quietly dropped.

The work of the Government during their first year of office may be reviewed conveniently under the two general heads of foreign affairs and domestic politics. In the former field the one concrete success was the negotiation of the London Naval Treaty, which has now been ratified by the American Senate. Soon after he took office the Prime Minister made it clear that one of his greatest ambitions was to secure an agreement between the Five Naval Powers which would carry on the policy of limitation of naval armaments begun at the Washington Conference. Preliminary conversations in London in the summer between Mr. MacDonald and General Dawes (who had just come to London as American Ambassador) paved the way for a visit by the Prime Minister to the President of the United States, and this in its turn led to the calling of the Conference which was opened by the King in London last January. Though the special position of France and Italy prevented the realization of a complete Five-Power Treaty, general agreement was reached on a number of points, and Great Britain, the United States, and Japan came to a definite understanding on the size of their navies for the next six years. A new Naval programme based on the agreement has been endorsed by Parliament, and a Bill to carry out certain features of the Naval Treaty has been passed.

INDIA AND THE PARTIES

The Session also saw the completion of the work of the Indian Statutory Commission, and the presentation of its Report in June leaves the Round-Table Conference with representatives of British India and of the Indian States as the next Parliamentary milestone in the constitutional progress of India. A certain amount of agitation in both Houses followed the Viceroy's reference in a speech last November to "Dominion status" as being the goal of British policy; it was finally allayed by an assurance from the Prime Minister that the phrase implied no change of policy—indeed, the word "Dominion" has constantly been used in connexion with the future of India throughout the last 12 years. Since the Report was issued there have been intermittent conversations between the party leaders with the object of maintaining a national policy, and the Government have now announced that both sections of the Opposition are to be represented at the Conference. Various attempts have been made to obtain a full-dress debate on India, but the demand for it has come chiefly from a small section of the Labour Party, and the only special point raised during the closing days of the Session was the question whether Sir John Simon should or should not be a delegate to the Conference. In spite of Opposition protests the Government have decided that he should not.

One of the first actions of the Government was to redeem their election promise to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and to bring trade with that country within the scope of the Export Credits Scheme. Mr. Snowden won general praise for the stand he took on behalf of Great Britain at The Hague Conference on the Young Reparation Plan, and Mr. Henderson took a leading part in securing the withdrawal of the last of the Allied troops from the Rhineland. A Parliamentary Commission visited Palestine after the serious disturbances in Jerusalem; and a delegation from Egypt came to London for the purpose of negotiating a completion of the draft Treaty with Great Britain; an effort which failed.

In foreign affairs, apart from their dealings with the Soviet and their inability to stop the Russian propaganda campaign in this country, the Government had to face comparatively little criticism. Their experience in the domestic field has been very different. The treatment of unemployment has been the paramount consideration. When the new Ministry was formed Mr. J. H. Thomas was appointed Lord Privy Seal in order that he might devote his whole attention to this problem. He had three other Ministers to help him—Sir Oswald Mosley, Mr. Lansbury, and Mr. Tom Johnston. The financial disturbance which followed the Wall-street collapse, the Hatry crash, economic stagnation throughout the world, the further discouragement of British industry by Mr. Snowden's decision to put another sixpence on the income-tax and to remove the safeguarding duties, and continued depression in the cotton, iron and steel, and coal industries made his task a stupendous one. Mr. Thomas did his best to encourage relief works by local authorities and private undertakings, but the unemployment figures continued to rise steadily. Meanwhile Parliament passed an Act which made it easier for the unemployed worker to enjoy the benefits of the Insurance Fund. Sir Oswald Mosley complained that the Cabinet would not endorse his schemes for dealing with unemployment on the grand scale, and resigned from the Ministry. A few weeks later Mr. Thomas returned to the position of Secretary of State for the Dominions, which he had held in the first Labour Administration.

A FAILURE IN LOYALTY

One of the weaknesses of the Government has lain in their inability, though a minority Ministry, to rely on the full and loyal support even of followers. Hardly a subject has come up for review upon which they have not been attacked by their own Left Wing. Though the revolt has sometimes been confined to a party meeting, on many occasions the fundamental differences in the party have been exposed in the House of Commons itself. On unemployment there has been a constant barrage of criticism; on India a scene was staged because the Government would not provide facilities for a debate; on the Naval programme a score of Labour members voted against their leaders; the proposal to raise the school-leaving age to 15 was accompanied by a Left Wing demand that there shall be no "means test" in the allocation of maintenance grants, and by Mr. Snowden's refusal to find the extra money that would be involved. The rebels have even tried, though without success, to dictate the names of those who shall not be members of the Public Works Loans Commission. So far Mr. MacDonald

has been able to beat off all these attacks; the real danger lies in the fact that the unrest and irritation in the ranks of his followers grow with the increase in the number of men and women on the unemployment register. It is for that reason that nobody can prophesy with certainty what will happen during the coming autumn and winter.

The position of the House of Lords during the Session has been of particular interest as it has exercised with considerable effect its powers as a revising Chamber. The Government acted wisely in originating some of its more important measures, including the Road Traffic Bill and the Land Drainage Bill, in the Upper House, though it seems to be impossible to avoid altogether a spate of Bills in the closing weeks of the Session. The fact that the Peers insisted on their right to amend some of the Bills brought before them gave rise to the inevitable cry that efforts were being made to thwart the will of the popularly elected House, but the suggestion had no substance. Every point of dispute which arose between the two Houses was settled amicably, and the only moment when there was any real anxiety was when the Peers insisted on inserting in the Coal Mines Bill a permissive spread-over of working hours. The Government's position in the Upper House was strengthened by the creation of a few new Peers, including Lord Marley, one of the party's most promising Ministers, Lord Passfield and Lord Noel-Buxton. Lord Thomson has added to the reputation which he made for himself during the life of the first Labour Government. The Liberals have obtained a valuable recruit in Lord Lothian, who made a striking maiden speech in the closing days of the Session and who is also helping the Government in the Labour-Liberal conferences on unemployment.

MR. SNOWDEN'S FINANCE

The bitter fight on the various stages of the Budget resolutions and the Finance Bill took up a considerable part of the Parliamentary programme, partly because Mr. Snowden included several "machinery" clauses, which were strenuously resisted by the Conservative Party's Finance Committee, ably led by Mr. Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Assheton Pownall, and Mr. Waldron Smithers. Mr. Snowden increased the burden of direct taxation by £34,500,000 in the present year and by £46,500,000 in a full year. He increased the standard rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d.; he introduced a graduated increase in surtax rates; increases in estate duties were imposed; and the beer duty was raised. The safeguarding duties have been allowed to lapse, but for the time being the McKenna duties and the silk duties are to remain to provide the Exchequer with badly needed revenue. Efforts were made to induce Mr. Snowden to retain the safeguarding duties in the interests of employment, but he was adamant, and the result was that the Finance Bill was attacked at every stage on the ground that it did not put a single worker back into industry and that it depleted the capital and reserves necessary for industrial expansion.

The Coal Mines Act is probably the greatest domestic achievement to the credit of the Government; and Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, has won praise for the skill and patience with which he has guided it throughout a long and chequered journey. His negotiations with the coalowners and the miners began directly the Government took office, so that for more than a year he has been wrestling continually with the problem of coal. The Act as it now stands differs in some respects from the Bill first presented to Parliament. Some of the changes were made as the price of Liberal support; the removal of the national levy for the help of the export trade was due to an adverse vote of the House of Commons, and the insertion of a permissive spreadover of hours as an alternative to the reduction of the working day from eight hours to seven-and-a-half came from the persistence of the House of Lords, which would have led to the loss of the entire Bill if the Government had not given way. But in the main the Act fulfils the purposes for which it was introduced—to reduce the miners' working hours and to enable the industry to put its house in order by marketing schemes and large-scale amalgamations.

THE RECORD IN BRIEF

The achievements of the Government in their first Session compared with the programme laid down in the King's Speech may be seen from the following record:—

German Reparations report.	Agreement reached at The Hague Conference.
Rhineland Evacuation.	Carried out.
Naval Disarmament.	London Naval Treaty signed.
The Optional Clause	Signed.
Relations with Russia	Resumed.
Improvement of means of transport.	Road Traffic Bill passed and scheme for co-ordination of London traffic under consideration
Improvement of agricultural and fishing industries and better marketing.	Various schemes considered but no proposal presented to Parliament until the closing day of the Session.
Overseas Migration.	To be considered at Imperial Conference.
The Coal Industry.	Miners' hours and marketing schemes dealt with. Bill for the acquisition of mining royalties postponed.
Steel and Cotton.	Inquiries undertaken and reports presented to Cabinet.
Factories Bill.	Not presented.
Ratification of Washington Hours Convention.	Bill introduced but dropped.
Housing and Slums.	Bill passed.
Liquor sale and supply.	Royal Commission still sitting.
Widows' Pensions.	Amending legislation passed.
Amendment of Trade Disputes Act.	Bill not introduced.
Electoral Reform.	Three-party conference held but no agreement arrived at.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

A review of the work of the Empire Marketing Board for the period ended March 31 last, which was published yesterday, states that the expenditure during 1929 brought to account by the end of last March amounted to £483,329. It was expected, however, that the total expenditure for the year would be in excess of that amount.

The total expenditure on research from July, 1926, to March 31, 1930, was £637,701. Expenditure on research during the current financial year was expected to amount to £476,000. On the publicity side the estimates recommended by the Board and approved by the Secretary of State for the current financial year aggregated £263,000, bringing the total up to March 31 last to £791,594. The amount for the current year is made up as follows:—Exhibitions and shopping weeks, £45,000; Press campaign, £90,000; poster campaign, £72,000; special publicity schemes, £10,000; cinema activities, £25,000; lecture campaign, £5,000; and for further developments during the year, £18,000.

With regard to the Board's poster campaign it is stated that reproductions of 13 of the Board's posters had been issued to schools, and over 21,000 schools and other institutions in the United Kingdom are on the Board's standing list. Under the Board's lecturing scheme 2,400 lectures had been delivered to audiences totalling 500,000. The Board's cinema at the Imperial Institute had been visited by 290,000 persons, including organized visits of 76,000 children.

Obituary

DR. MAGRATH

THE OLDEST OXFORD HEAD

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Magrath, who died at Oxford yesterday at the age of 91, had been Provost of Queen's College for 52 years. He was the oldest Oxford Head, though younger than Dr. W. W. Jackson, formerly Rector of Exeter College. When he entered Oxford, the oldest member of Queen's, Dr. Routh, of Magdalen, born in 1755, had been dead barely two years, and he was a Head, not only with Jowett and Liddell, but with Bullock-Marsham, of Merton, and Hawkins, of Oriel, whose reigns went back to the twenties of the last century. But to Dr. Magrath it was given to be almost better known to "Town" than to "Gown."

John Richard Magrath was born on January 29, 1839, the third son of Nicholas Magrath, surgeon, R.N., of Guernsey, where he was sent to Elizabeth College. He was elected in 1856, at the age of 17, to a scholarship at Oriel College. He obtained a first in *Lit. Hum.* and a fourth in Mathematics in Michaelmas Term, 1860, and won the Stanhope Essay Prize, and was elected to a Fellowship at Queen's College. He won the Johnson theological scholarship, and was president of the Union in 1861. For some years after taking his degree he was one of the best-known "coaches" for Greats. He succeeded in 1864 to a tutorship in his College, an office which he combined with that of Dean down to 1877, and from 1874 to 1878 he was also Bursar. In 1877 he was appointed Pro-Provost, and a year later was elected Provost. In 1911, following the example of his own predecessor, he asked that the duties of his office might be devolved upon a Pro-Provost. Thus the only three Pro-Provosts in the history of the College have been Dr. Magrath himself, Mr. Edward Armstrong, appointed on Dr. Magrath's own petition, and the Rev. E. M. Walker, appointed in October, 1922, on the resignation of Mr. Armstrong, who died in 1928.

From 1878 to 1899 Magrath was a member of the Hebdomadal Council, and from 1894 to 1898 he served the office of Vice-Chancellor. He was Curator of the University Chest from 1885 to 1908, and was also for many years a Curator of the Theatre and a delegate of the Common University Fund and of the Press. He was chairman of the Oxford Local Board from 1882 to 1887, and upon its dissolution and the reconstitution of the City Council was elected an alderman. He was a magistrate for Oxfordshire. In 1908 he was appointed a member of the Durham University Commission. Dr. Magrath married, in 1877, Georgiana, the daughter of his predecessor, Dr. Jackson, but she died in 1899. In his later years his nieces, the Misses Lefroy, kept house for him.

In later life he had acquired much antiquarian lore, but it is as a man of affairs rather than as a scholar or teacher that he will be remembered. In his prime he was an admirable chairman, and, although he was Bursar for only four years, he retained to the last a surprising knowledge of the College estates and of the College tenants. As a junior Fellow of the College, he had stroked the Queen's Eight and had been Captain of the College Boat Club, and for many years afterwards he continued to row in the "Ancient Mariners." It was one of his most cherished prejudices that rowing was the only form of athletics that tended to form or strengthen character. He had been, too, one of the earliest and most active supporters of the Volunteer movement, and for 17 years held the rank of sergeant in the University Corps.

As a writer he contributed the section on Queen's College to Clark's "Colleges of Oxford" (1891), and edited Vol. I. of "The Flemings in Oxford," published by the Oxford Historical Society (1904). His sumptuous edition of the "Liber Obituarius" of the College, a copy of which was presented to every member of Queen's, past or present, attests at once his learning as an antiquary and his generosity towards his College. But his History of the College, on which, aided by Mr. Charles Stainer, he worked for many years, was his chief publication. He held the College living of Sparsholt from 1887 to 1889, to tide over a curious ecclesiastical situation, and was for a time chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Thorold).

In politics Dr. Magrath was a staunch Liberal, even in University politics, though in this sphere his Liberalism became chastened with years. He retained, for example, his belief in the superiority of the classics as an instrument of education, and he had little sympathy with the aims of the more recent schools of Oxford reformers. Indeed, in questions of College policy he was a rigid Tory. In particular, he was much attached to the reforms of the Commissioners of 1877, and it was this that led him, some quarter of a century later, into the attempt to carry out the absorption of St. Edmund Hall, and to resist the later movement for its preservation as an independent society. The public breach, though it never became a private one, over this subject between himself and his old friend, the then Principal, Dr. Edward Moore, was very distressing to him, and was one of the causes of his breakdown in health and energy. When, through the mediation of Lord Curzon as Chancellor, and the efforts of the Hebdomadal Council, supported by not a few members of Queen's College itself, a solution was brought about, he at once acquiesced, and his spirits and health seemed to improve from that hour.

Of late years Magrath was not much seen in Oxford, except in his morning drives—a relic of the old stately régime—into the country, and took no part in University affairs. In his own College, though the administration had passed into the hands of the successive Pro-Provosts, he maintained, as long as he was able, his tradition of hospitality. When Vice-Chancellor he gave a banquet to all the contributors to the "New English Dictionary" whom he could gather together. He was always very friendly to the cause of medicine, and used his influence to aid it in the University. Though short in stature, he did not lack dignity, nor indeed good looks. His appearance in the Vice-Chancellor's chair was excellently given in a portrait by Mr. F. W. Carter.

LADY MARY DOYNE

"R" writes:—

May I be allowed to pay a brief tribute to one to whom no one who knew her ever looked in vain for that fullness of friendship without which life would be poor indeed? Mary Doyne gave with both hands, radiating joy and happiness wherever she went, and from the depth of her warm heart gave out a loving and most understanding sympathy to all around her. She went through life as she rode to hounds, straight, gaily, and without fear, a truly gallant soul.

"And life is all the better that she lived,
"And death is all the easier that she died,
"And heaven is all the brighter that she's there."

MR. C. L. FERGUSON

"CHARTERHOUSE IN SOUTHWARK"

Mr. Charles Leslie Ferguson, who died in Guy's Hospital last week after four days' illness, was a man of singular gifts, and had accomplished much in his short life of 35 years.

He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, did good service in the War with The King's Royal Rifle Corps in France, and later, after he had been sent home wounded, he was appointed to command a company in a Cadet Battalion at Cambridge. After leaving the Army he was appointed to a clerkship in the House of Commons in May, 1920. Not much is known by the outside world as to the work of the House of Commons clerks, but as it happened Ferguson was chosen to be Clerk to two Select Committees which attracted a good deal of public attention—namely, the Committee on the Telephone Service, presided over by Sir Evelyn Cecil, and the Committee on the Betting Duty, of which the chairman was a brother Old Carthusian, Sir Henry Cautley, K.C. His work, especially on the latter, attracted very favourable notice. Part of his later service was passed in the Journal Office. Here his thoroughness, meticulous accuracy, and great knowledge had full scope. He took an intense interest in the Journals of the House, to which another Old Carthusian, the late Sir Reginald Palgrave, formerly Clerk of the House of Commons, devoted so much attention, and had begun a study of them which, if his life had been spared, could not have failed to produce very interesting results. For Ferguson, the search for a precedent was not completed when he had found an example that would suit his case; his object was attained only when he had threshed out the whole subject. This is only a minor example of the way in which he approached each of the many and varied interests which filled his life. Will anyone who had the good fortune to see it forget the amount of work and knowledge and humour that he put into an examination paper on Edgar Wallace written for the boys at Southwark? To his colleagues he was a delightful companion; enthusiasm, unselfishness, devotion to his work, and abounding sympathy combined to produce a most lovable and rare character.

But his work in the House of Commons, good and effective though it was, represents only one side, and that not the most remarkable, of his achievement. Without any neglect of his professional duties, which he discharged with conspicuous ease and ability, he devoted his splendid gifts of organization, of leadership, of friendship, to the management and development of the clubs, especially the boys' clubs, of the Charterhouse Mission parish in Southwark. The reputation of those clubs to-day and the grateful affection of all who worked with him are his monument. They are evidence of the devotion which he brought to the work and which he inspired in others. It was his aim to make "Charterhouse in Southwark," as he taught his friends to call it, a real extension of Charterhouse in Surrey, to bring into the clubs the spirit of healthy competition and corporate loyalty and comradeship which are features of public school life, to make those with whom he worked and among whom he lived in Southwark feel that they were really part of Charterhouse and pride themselves on the association. He gave all his great gifts of humour and imagination to the task; and it is a tribute to his success that he could write in his last letter to the *Carthusian*, published actually on the day of his death, "There are homes in this neighbourhood (Southwark) as jealous of the Carthusian tradition and as proud of the fame of Charterhouse as any in this country." The truth of that statement is the best testimonial to his work.

Mr. James Moon, a director of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, died at Wymswood, Hatfield, yesterday at the age of 72. He joined the outdoor staff of the company in 1876, became inspector for the Liverpool District in 1886, and was elected a director in 1915. He was thus associated with the Prudential for over 50 years. For many years he lived at Birkenhead, where he was Mayor in 1913.

EXCAVATIONS IN YORK MINSTER

DISCOVERIES BELOW THE CRYPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, AUG. 1

Light will probably be thrown on the history and character of two buildings which preceded the present York Minster as a result of discoveries made this week in the crypt of the Minster. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of Lady Maxwell, widow of General Sir Grenfell Maxwell, a former G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command, whose ashes, together with those of Lady Maxwell, are deposited in a casket in the crypt floor. Lady Maxwell's death prevented her seeing the work begun, and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Carver, are carrying out her wishes.

Immediately below the floor level has been found a layer of puddle clay, below which is about a foot of made ground. Excavations have proceeded to a depth of 1ft. 9in., and it is proposed to go to a depth of 2ft., where it is expected that the floor of the original crypt will be found. An apsidal wall 2ft. thick has been found immediately in front of a flight of steps leading to a platform which divides the eastern and western crypts. A quantity of stone which had been affected by fire, together with charred beams, was also disclosed. The Minster authorities are unable to commit themselves to any theory as to whether the apsidal remains are part of a church built in the eighth century by Archbishop Albert, which was destroyed in the great fire after the Norman Conquest, or whether they form part of the eastern end of Archbishop Thoroton's church, built at the end of the eleventh century.

CANVEY ISLAND OIL REFINERY SCHEME

OPPOSITION AT INQUIRY

The Ministry of Health held an inquiry yesterday at Canvey Island into the Canvey Island Council's refusal to grant to Mr. N. A. Anfilogoff, a petroleum technologist, permission to build an oil refinery and storage works on the island. Crowds thronged the hall in which the inquiry was held and several hundreds intimated that they wished to give evidence in opposition to the scheme.

The scheme was supported by the Port of London Authority. Mr. Stafford Cripps, K.C., said the Authority had purchased the land in 1922 with the idea of it being developed as an oil wharf. It was now the only piece of land with a deep-water frontage in the Port of London where an oil wharf could be established, because the petrol limit ceased at Mucking Light and tankers could not proceed above that.

Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick, formerly chief engineer to the Authority, said he prepared the plans for the new scheme, and he thought the site offered every facility for the development of an oil works.

Sir Cyril was asked by Mr. Glen, Counsel for the Canvey Council, to handle some seaweed which was alleged to have been taken from the water near the oil works at Thameshaven. He did so and then displayed his hands covered with a thick slime. He agreed that if the seaweed near the Canvey bathing places got in that condition it would be likely to spoil the bathing.

After other witnesses had been called the inquiry was adjourned.

The scheme is opposed by the Southend Corporation and the Rayleigh and Benfleet Urban District Councils.

LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

The following scholarships at the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women (University of London) are announced for the session 1930-31:—

St. Dunstan's Medical Exhibition.—Miss J. W. Ellinger (Sydenham High School). Isabel Thorne Scholarship.—Miss A. L. Musgrave (Selhurst Grammar School). Gwen Roberts Memorial Scholarship.—Miss F. C. Nash (Girton College, Cambridge). Mabel Sharman Crawford Scholarship.—Miss B. Clark (L.S.M.W.). Alfred Langton Scholarship.—Miss P. N. Green (L.S.M.W.). Ellen Walker Bursary.—Miss S. W. Pyddoke (L.S.M.W.). Flora Murray Bursary.—Miss E. M. Jones (L.S.M.W.). Special Bursaries Awarded by Medical School.—Misses R. D. Corner (L.S.M.W.), B. Hay-Cooper (L.S.M.W.), M. H. Mayeur (L.S.M.W.), Wade (L.S.M.W.), Julia Ann Hornblower Cook Post-Graduate Scholarship.—Miss C. Day, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

The Prince of Wales, President of Christ's Hospital, will open the new Science Buildings at the Boys' School at Horsham on Tuesday, October 14.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Brazil (Ceara, Maranhao, Para and Manaos†, Brazil (Rio and Santos†), Egypt Palestine and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah), Peru (Iquitos†), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).
8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Newfoundland, Iceland and Faroe Islands.

DISPATCHES ON TUESDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Dutch East Indies.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posthr at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
R. Star (Rodney Star)	Aug. 7	7.30 a.m.
Nelson (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
Nelson† (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Aug. 21	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA: P. & O. (Ranpura and Barodine)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mail‡	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos†): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Ceara, &c.): Booth† (Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): R.M.S.P.† (Desna)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Ital. pkt. (Conte Verde)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
(Pernam, Bahia): R.M.S.P. (Siris)	Aug. 7	7.30 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Booth (Alban)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Princess)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
CANADA (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
(exc. New Brunswick, &c.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montclare)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of Scotland)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 7	5.30 p.m.
Via Canada (Empress of Scotland)	Aug. 8	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 7	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth† (Benedict)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Booth (Alban)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Malwa and Moldavia)	Aug. 14	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* (Shanghai, N. China): Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
(all ports): Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland, Empress of Russia)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(S. Marta): K. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
COSTA RICA: K. & F. (Arriguani)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 5	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Aug. 6	1.30 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE, SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna)	Aug. 7	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.; P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. Air Mails‡	Aug. 9	6 a.m.
FALKLAND IS.: Direct (Loreto)	Aug. 11	6 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
GUIANA† (Br., Fr., Du.): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND AND FAROE IS.: Via Bergen (Lyra)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
ICELAND: Direct (Selfoss)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails‡	Aug. 9	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Lotus)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
JAMAICA: J.D.F. (Jamaica Settler)	Aug. 2	7.30 a.m.
E. & F. (Manzanares)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Bayano)	Aug. 8	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape T. (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt. (Gen. Voyron)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	8 p.m.
Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Empress of Scotland)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Atholl)	Aug. 2	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montclare)	Aug. 7	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Duchess of Bedford)	Aug. 8	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Niagara)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth† (Benedict)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
Booth (Alban)	Aug. 8	6 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*‡	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Aug. 8	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Ranpura)	Aug. 7	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Paris)	Aug. 6	Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Europa)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
Cunard (Aquitania)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
VENEZUELA: Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m
WEST COAST OF AFRICA: Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo: Bel. pkt. (Albertville)	Aug. 6	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Albertville)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Foucald)	Aug. 9	5.30 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan: Fr. pkt. (Mendoza)	Aug. 2	6 p.m.
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Foucald)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. and Fr. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea: E.D. (Appam)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria and Br. Togoland; E.D. (Apapa)	Aug. 13	2 a.m.
Fr. Guinea: Fr. pkt. (Foucard)	Aug. 9	6 p.m.
E.D. (Mary Slessor)	Aug. 9	2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward): Via N.Y. (Homeric)	Aug. 6	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Leyland (Darian)	Aug. 7	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.): Du. pkt. (Simon Bolivar)	Aug. 9	7.30 a.m

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

†‡ Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

†† Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, if any, are as follows:—

To Egypt, and Palestine, &c.	2d. per half oz.
" Iraq	3½d. "
" Persia and India (Karachi)	5d. "
" India (Delhi, Bombay and S. India)	7d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

† Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. **TO-DAY. 9 A.M.**—To Canada, China (via Canada), Japan (via Canada), Malta. **11 A.M.**—To French Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone. **1.15 P.M.**—To Ireland (via Bergen). **6 P.M.**—To Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Bahamas and Bermuda, Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward Islands). **TUESDAY, 9 A.M.**—To China (via U.S.A.), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States. **11 A.M.**—To West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago). **1.15 P.M.**—To Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), India (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Portuguese East Africa (Lourenco Marques). **6 P.M.**—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown:—
TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Bermuda and Bahamas, by ss. Homeric. **MONDAY.**—Jamaica, by ss. Arriguani. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Llandovery Castle. China and Japan, via Siberia. Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Laurentic. India, Egypt, Sudan, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Hong-kong, Sarawak, Siam, China and Australia, by ss. Naldera.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports:—

TO-DAY

AMERICAN FARMER (U.S.L.), from New York; London, noon.
ASCANIA (Cunard), from Montreal; Plymouth, noon.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM (Ellerman), from Bombay; Liverpool, a.m.
DIOMED (B. Funnel), from Japan; King George V. Dock, 8 a.m.
HOMERIC (W. Star), from New York; Southampton, 1.30 p.m.
LAURENTIC (W. Star), from Montreal; Liverpool 1.30 p.m.
MADURA (B.I.), from East Africa; Gravesend, 6 p.m.
ROTTERDAM (Holl.-Am.), from New York; Plymouth, p.m.

TO-MORROW

ARIGUANI (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Avonmouth, 1 p.m.
ATHENIA (Anchor-Don.), from Montreal; Liverpool, 6 a.m.
BALTIC (W. Star), from New York; Liverpool, p.m.
BELGENLAND (R. Star), from New York; Plymouth, 1 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama; Tilbury Pier, 4 p.m.
MANZANARES (E. & F.), from Jamaica; Garston, 7 p.m.
ST. LOUIS (Ham.-Am.), from New York; Southampton, p.m.

MONDAY

APAPA (E.D.), from West Africa; Plymouth, p.m.
CIRCASSIA (Anchor), from Bombay; Liverpool.
CITY OF ORAN (Ellerman), from Australia; London.
EDINBURGH CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa; Southampton, 6 a.m.
INGOMA (Harrison), from West Indies; London, p.m.
LAGOSIA (Cunard), from New York; Liverpool, 8 a.m.
MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York; Plymouth, 9.30 a.m. Due London Tuesday, 2 p.m.
TAINUI (S.S. & A.), from New Zealand; Southampton, 8 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

JERVIS BAY .. Outward, left Pt. Said 1st.

AFRICAN

BARRACOO .. For Ldn., left Dunkirk 30th.
BATA .. For Conk., left Lagos 30th.
BIAFRA .. For Sapele, left Gravesend 1st.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

BANTRIA .. For Casablanca, left Swansea 30th.
RIVER ORONTES .. For Taranto, left Syra 30th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MISSISSIPPI .. For Ldn., left Halifax 30th.

BEN LINE

BENAVON .. For Far East, arr. Pt. Said 31st.
BENYRACKIE .. For Japan, left Manila 31st.

BIBBY

STAFFORDSHIRE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. M'seilles 1st.
YORKSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 31st.

BLUE FUNNEL

AENEAS .. For Ldn., left Tsingtau 30th.
AGAMEMNON .. For Ldn., left Colombo 31st.
DARDANUS .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 29th.
EURYMEDON .. Fm. Java, arr. Suez 31st.
LYCAON .. Fm. Moji, arr. Singapore 29th.
MABON .. For Ldn., left Singapore 30th.
MENELAUS .. For Japan, left Shanghai 29th.
MENESTHEUS .. For Ldn., left Kobe 29th.
PHRONTIS .. For Ldn., left Hiye 30th.
PROMETHEUS .. Fm. Java, arr. Boston 30th.
RHESUS .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 30th.
TEUCRIAN .. Fm. China, arr. Shanghai 30th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 30th.
TYDEUS .. For Java, left N.Y. 30th.

BLUE STAR

SULTAN STAR .. For B. Aires, left Gravesend 31st.

BOOTH

DENIS .. Fm. L'pool, arr

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, AUG. 1

The Marquess of Reading, the Earl of Inchcape, and Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs had the honour of Dining with The King and Queen on board the Royal Yacht this evening.

The Duke of Gloucester, who has been staying at Mountstewart, County Down, as the guest of the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, returned to England yesterday by aeroplane from Aldergrove Aerodrome. He landed at Andover in the afternoon.

The Duchess of Devonshire expects to leave 2, Carlton-gardens to-day for Chatsworth.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo will leave London to-morrow for Biarritz. They sail for Buenos Aires and Bolivia at the end of August, and expect to be back in London in December.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank have gone abroad and will not be returning until the beginning of September.

Viscount and Viscountess Devonport have left 41, Groavenor-place for Kinloch, Dunkeld, for the shooting season.

Viscountess Sandhurst has left London for Winchelsea.

Lord and Lady Greville will leave Weston Manor, Weston-on-the-Green, Oxon, to-day for France. They expect to be away for about 10 days.

Lord and Lady Elphinstone have left 6, Upper Brook-street for Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.

Lord and Lady Bethell, and the Hon. Dorothy Bethell, the Hon. William Bethell, and the Hon. Phyllis Bethell left for Scotland on July 31.

Lady Stalbridge will leave London on August 23 for a cruise to the Northern capitals.

Lady Ludlow has left London for Baden-Baden.

Lady Seaforth has left 47, Berkeley-square for Lydhurst, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

The Hon. David Bowes-Lyon, who recently left 41, Bryanston-square for Glamis Castle, expects to return to London on Wednesday.

Major Sir Archibald and Lady Sinclair left Robin Hood Farm, Kingston Vale, on Thursday for Scotland, where they will remain for some time.

Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel have left London for the Western Mediterranean, and will return to England towards the end of August.

Sir Arthur Bisshell-Maitland and Lady Steel-Maitland, accompanied by Miss Steel-Maitland and Mr. Keith Steel-Maitland, have left London for Austria en route for Bayreuth. They will not be back in London until towards the end of the month.

Jeanetta Lady Tuck has left for Harrogate.

Lord Justice Greer and Lady Greer have left London for Holmsley, Sussex, where they will be for most of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lee have returned to The Close, near Wrotham, where they hope to remain until October.

Mr. George de Patay, from Budapest, Hungary, has left London for the Isle of Wight, and will leave the British Isles after the Cowes week for the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. William Graham left 8, Park-crescent yesterday to join the Asturias for Rio, and will return in the middle of September.

The Duke and Duchess of York have given their patronage to the annual Silver Rose Ball in aid of the National Society of Day Nurseries, of which Princess Marie Louise is president. Lady Greer is organizing the ball which will take place at the Carlton Hotel on Monday, December 15.

A memorial service for the Hon. George Glyn will be held at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, at 11 o'clock to-day.

GARDEN PARTY

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS

The annual garden party given by the officers of the depôt of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders was held at Stirling Castle yesterday. The Officer Commanding, Major J. H. Young, and Mrs. Young received the guests on the lawn. The company included:—

Sir Edwin and Lady Bolton and Miss Bolton, Sir Steven and Lady Bilsland, Sir D. Y. and Lady Cameron, Colonel and Mrs. Ewing Crawford, Colonel and Mrs. Dundas, Sir Kay and Lady Muir, Major-General A. H. Marindin and Mrs. Marindin, Brigadier-General Sir Norman and Lady Ewing and Lady Orr-Ewing, Major-General Sir A. B. Ritchie, Brigadier-General and the Hon. Mrs. Stirling, Sir George and Lady Stirling, Viscount and Viscountess Younger of Leckie, and the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Younger-Leckie.

COWES HOUSE PARTY

LADY MAGDALEN WILLIAMS-BULKELEY

Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley will entertain the following guests in R.Y.S. Andria for Cowes week:—

Lady Eva Wemyss, Captain and Mrs. Bulkeley-Johnson, and Lady Mainwaring.

FUNERAL SERVICE

MRS. HARDMAN

The funeral service for Mrs. H. F. Hardman was held at St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. C. R. Deakin officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Lyle, and the chief mourners were Mr. H. F. Hardman (widower), Mr. Rollo Hardman (son), Mrs. Lethbridge (sister), Mr. Shirley Hardman, Mr. W. H. S. Croft, Miss Elsie Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mainwaring, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bazalgette, and Mrs. John Hunter. Others present included:—

Major and Mrs. W. Fosbery, Mrs. Bradshaw, Miss Wylde, Mrs. Dumas, Captain Peter Titley, Miss Titley, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Hugh Smith, Mr. Charlwyn Healey, Mr. Trevor Hardman, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Reiss, Mrs. Hamlyn Borrer, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. de Rougemont, Mrs. Morrice, Miss Violet Evelyn, Miss Grove, Mr. F. Sampayo, Mr. Corbould, Mr. Vincent Reiss.

The burial took place at Brompton Cemetery.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen spent another restful and pleasant day at Cowes yesterday. Although the weather was fine and sunny, there was a rather sharp easterly breeze, and the King did not venture out again in his cutter Britannia, which will compete to-day at the regatta of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club to be held off Cowes. Their Majesties remained on board the Victoria and Albert until the afternoon, when, accompanied by the Marquise d'Hautpoul and Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, they landed at Trinity Pier, East Cowes, and motored to Ryde, honouring Sir Hedworth Williamson with a visit at Appley Hall.

Princess Beatrice and her guest at Carisbrooke Castle, Princess Helena Victoria, who arrived there on Thursday, joined the Royal party. Princess Helena visited the Royal Yacht Squadron gardens before luncheon.

Their Majesties returned to Trinity Pier about 6 o'clock and rejoined the Victoria and Albert.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. S. B. BEST AND MISS HARDMAN

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Lord Justice and Mrs. Best, of Knock, Belfast, and Yvonne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hardman, of Claygate, Surrey.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. K. POLLOCK, R.N. (RETD.), AND MISS B. PRANGLEY

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander J. K. Pollock, R.N. (Retd.), and Miss Brenda Prangley will take place at Holy Trinity, Formby, Lancs, at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, September 3. There will be no reception, but all friends will be welcome at the church.

CAPTAIN E. A. SHARPIN AND MISS WILKIN

The engagement is announced between Captain Evelyn A. Sharpin, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and Joyce, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilkin, of Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

MR. L. H. LANDON AND MISS M. A. BLAND

The engagement is announced between Lionel Heathcote Landon, Royal Artillery, son of the late Godfrey Landon and Mrs. Godfrey Landon, of Northmead, Yarmouth, I. of W., and Margaret, younger daughter of Brigadier-General W. St. C. Bland, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Bland, of Southfields, Yarmouth, I. of W.

FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT R. W. HILL AND MISS JONES

The engagement is announced between Reginald William Hill, Royal Air Force, and Mary Constance, only daughter of David Jones, Esq., J.P., of 39, Hyde Park-gate, S.W.7.

MR. J. A. TURNER AND MISS V. P. SUMMERHAYES

The engagement is announced between John Alan, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Turner, of Crane Hall, Ipswich, and Violet Prudence, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Summerhayes, D.S.O., and Mrs. Summerhayes, of Newhaven, Sussex.

MR. R. BEESLY AND MISS BOWER

The engagement is announced between Richard, second son of Gerald Beesly, Esq., J.P., Milford-on-Sea, Hants, and Enna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Bower, of Paraguay.

MR. E. P. SOUTHBY AND MISS WILLCOX

The marriage arranged between Edward Philip Southby, of Bedford School, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Southby, of Durham, and Suzanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. C. Willcox, of The Hawthorns, Sunderland, will take place quietly this month.

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY

RECEIPTS FOR JUNE AND JULY

The list of donors and subscribers to the Cambridge Preservation Society for June and July is as follows:—

Mrs. Dick, £1 1s.; J. de Rougetel, £1 1s.; G. Walbrage, £1 1s.; the Rev. R. F. Bosely, £1 1s.; Mrs. Carne, 10s. 6d.; Councillor H. J. Wing, £1 1s.; Mrs. Montagu Bailey, £1 1s.; the Rev. R. F. Bevan, 10s.; Anstey Guthrie, £5; Mr. H. J. Pennant, £5; J. Hopkinson, £5; the Rev. E. A. Welch, 10s. 6d.; D. A. F. Maudslay, £10; Sir Thomas Strangman, £5; Colonel E. K. Aylmer, £1 1s.; Mrs. Haddaway, 10s. 6d.; Sir W. Bagnall-Oakeley, £5; Owen High Smith, £15; R. F. Graham Campbell, £5; Lord Bridgeman, £5; Anonymous, £2; Sir Richard Temple, £5; D. W. Ryder, 10s. 6d.; P. W. Lovell, £1 1s.; W. N. Pilkington, £5; Lord Bernard, £5; W. Balfour Gourlay, £10; Sir Josiah Crosby, £2 2s.; Mrs. Webber, £5; Lord Leverhulme, £30; Major A. B. Woodcock, £1 1s.; Dr. Cullen, £1 1s.; R. Darby (donation), £1 1s.; J. Hornby (subscription), 10s. 6d.; Rodger Wrightson, £50; P. C. Birch, 10s. 6d.; Miss M. Smith, £5; the Bishop of Ely, 10s. 6d.; G. Kitson Wood, £1; F. E. Tooth, 10s. 6d.; Baron Grand d'Hauteville, £20; L. Tebbutt, 10s. 6d.; Dr. A. Cooke, £10; Lord Rayleigh, £1 1s.; Batley, £1; W. R. Dean, £2 2s.; A. S. F. Gow, £1 1s.; J. R. Bidwell, £10; Lord Fairhaven, £10; the Rev. Professor A. Nairne, £10 10s.; the Rev. A. C. Woodhouse, £1 1s.; D. H. Robertson, £5; H. A. Holland, £10; Lord Cadbury, £1; Miss E. Hartree, £5; the Rev. E. Taylor, 10s. 6d.; G. Kitson Clark, £5; Sir Roger Nosery, £1; Mrs. D. T. Stevenson, 10s.; Miss E. A. Gwatkin, £2; Dr. Jex-Blake, £1; Dr. W. D. Bushell, £5; Miss E. A. Chase, 10s. 6d.; G. L. Cox, M.D. 10s. 6d.; A. E. Housman, £5 5s.; Mrs. Medley, 10s.; the Rev. H. F. Stewart, D.D., £5.

The overdraft at the end of July was £570.

BASSET HOUND SHOW AT BANBURY

THE WALHAMPTON PACK

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The Walhampton hounds, of which Major Godfrey Heseltine is Master, enjoyed a triumph yesterday at the annual show of the Association of Masters of Basset Hounds at Banbury, all the first prizes going to them. Others were not far behind them, but their superior type left no doubt about the decisions, although the class for the best two couples of entered or unentered dog hounds caused the judges some trouble. At last the Walhampton Lingerer, Ambrose, Anchor, and Pageant were placed over Lord Tredegar's Victor, Vulcan, Vampire, and Viper. Major C. de Lisle Bush's challenge cup for unentered dog hounds went to Major Heseltine's Medlar, the second being Major Bush's Demon.

The Walhampton Lynnewood and Ambassador went over Miss Burns Hartopp's Delegate and Dreamer for the challenge cup presented by Mr. N. Adams for couples of entered dog hounds. Delegate and Dreamer pleased by their workmanlike appearance, but lost in quality of head. Walhampton Lingerer, the chief stallion hound, is of exquisite type, and has an excellent body. Similar praise may be bestowed upon Walhampton Lynnewood, winner of the champion challenge cup for the best dog hound. In this class there was little between the second, Major Bush's Walhampton Musket, and Lord Tredegar's Vulcan.

Taken all through, the bitches were possibly a little in advance of the dogs, a couple of Major Heseltine's being as pleasing as one could wish to see. Walhampton Loadstar, best of the unentered bitches, has a beautiful head and stands on excellent legs and feet. Miss Burns Hartopp's Waitress might have beaten her if she had been sounder in front. As it was, she had to be content with second. Walhampton Gravity and Lyciscа were the first couple of entered bitches, the second being Lord Tredegar's Venus and Walhampton Dimple. Walhampton Mulatto, winner in the brood bitch class, pleased the critics immensely. She also received Lord North's challenge salver for the best of her sex, Waitress being next. The best two couples were the Walhampton Loadstar, Lilly, Likely, and Lyciscа, and the second, Lord Tredegar's Dimple, Venus, Watchful, and Welfare.

Lord North was present during the judging.

MISS AMY JOHNSON

OFFICIAL RECEPTION ON MONDAY

The Air Ministry announces that Miss Amy Johnson is expected to arrive at Croydon Aerodrome about 6 p.m. on Monday in the Imperial Airways India air-mail aeroplane G-EBLF. Miss Johnson will be greeted first by members of her family and will then be conducted from the aircraft to a platform where she will be received by Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, who will be accompanied by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. Lord Thomson's address of welcome and Miss Johnson's reply will be broadcast by the B.B.C. After the ceremony Miss Johnson will be driven in a motor-car round the aerodrome and will then leave by motor-car for Grosvenor House, Park-lane.

A special public enclosure has been provided by the Air Ministry on the western side of the aerodrome, and there will be two large car parks behind the public enclosure. Admission to the enclosure and to the car parks will be free. Pedestrians will be admitted to the enclosure through entrances in Plough-lane North, Plough-lane South, Retford-avenue, and also through the entrances to the car parks which are in Foresters-drive. Cars will be admitted only by the gateways in Foresters-drive. The public are requested to avoid obstructing Purley-way by loitering or assembling on that side of the aerodrome.

The route to be followed by Miss Johnson's car from the aerodrome to Grosvenor House, Park-lane, is as follows:—

Purley Way, Croydon, London Road, Thornton Heath, London Road, Norbury, Streatham High-road, Streatham-hill, Brixton-hill, Brixton-road, Kennington-road, Westminster Bridge-road, Westminster Bridge, Whitehall, The Mall, Constitution-hill, Park-lane.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The VERY REV. J. C. DU BUISSON, Dean of St. Asaph and formerly Warden of St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, has been appointed librarian of St. Asaph Cathedral.

The REV. J. A. SIBK, curate of St. Andrew, Nottingham, has been appointed to the vicarage of Madeley, Shropshire—patrons, C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

The Bishop of Liverpool has appointed the REV. G. T. WESTON, vicar of Christ Church, Ince-in-Makerfield, since 1924, to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Toxteth, Liverpool.

The REV. L. S. LEWIS, curate at St. Lawrence, Upminster, Essex, has been appointed vicar of Great Saling, in the same county.

H.M.S. EXCELLENT

THE CENTENARY DINNER

A dinner was held at Whale Island, Portsmouth, last night to celebrate the centenary of the commencement of gunnery training in H.M.S. Excellent.

The following were present:—

Captain E. Altham, Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Agnew, Rear-Admiral E. Astley-Rushton, Captain H. Ardill, Commander H. G. D. Acland, Captain F. M. Austin, Captain G. S. Arbuthnot, Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. E. Holmes à Court, Rear-Admiral H. A. Buchanan-Wollaston, Captain S. R. Bailey, A.-d.-C., Lieutenant-Commander G. R. Barrow, Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. R. Best, Lieutenant G. Barnard, Lieutenant H. N. S. Brown, Captain F. A. E. Bowles, Lieutenant-Commander A. K. Boswell, Captain E. R. Bent, Lieutenant S. J. S. Boord, Rear-Admiral G. R. B. Blount, Lieutenant-Commander G. D. Belben, Captain H. M. Burrough, Vice-Admiral F. Clifton Brown, Captain H. D. Briggs, Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, Commander E. G. H. Bellars, Commander O. Bevir, Captain T. H. Binney, Commander A. W. La T. Bisset, Commander Sir G. J. Bower, Vice-Admiral R. N. Bax, Lieutenant-Commander F. T. Borwell, Captain E. C. Brent, Commander G. R. B. Back, Lieutenant L. N. Bagnall, Lieutenant A. W. Buckland, Captain G. H. Brady, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Bayne, Commander H. C. Bovell, Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Butler, Vice-Admiral R. Backhouse, Rear-Admiral H. J. Brownrigg, Commander T. G. Bramble, Lieutenant R. T. Butler, Commander R. S. Benson, Rear-Admiral C. W. Bruton, Lieutenant T. C. Bratt, Commander E. Burges, Admiral of the Fleet Sir D. de B. Brock, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird (The Queen's Royal Regiment).

Lieutenant-Commander H. C. C. Clarke, Lieutenant A. F. Campbell, Admiral Sir H. H. Campbell, Vice-Admiral F. W. Caulfeild, Lieutenant-Commander Lord Congleton, Captain E. O. Cochrane, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Chapman, Rear-Admiral R. M. Colvin, Lieutenant-Commander R. Clover, Vice-Admiral H. R. Crooke, Lieutenant S. H. Carlill, Lieutenant R. P. Clarke, Lieutenant-Commander E. W. St. Cook, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Cowan, Captain W. N. Custance, Captain H. P. Cayley, Rear-Admiral A. G. Craufurd, Lieutenant G. T. Coney, Rear-Admiral M. Chesmant, Captain C. G. Chichester, Rear-Admiral B. St. G. Collard, Lieutenant I. M. R. Campbell.

Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, Lieutenant H. G. Dickinson, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Deedes, Admiral C. F. Dampier, Commander Sir A. T. Dawson, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davies, Admiral Sir W. De Salis, Rear-Admiral B. E. Domvile, Lieutenant C. O. H. de Lacy Bacon, Commander M. Denny, Lieutenant C. F. J. Lloyd Davies, Lieutenant P. F. Elkin, Vice-Admiral J. D. Edwards, Rear-Admiral W. A. Egerton, A.-d.-C., Lieutenant-Commander P. V. Everett, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Evans-Greawe, Lieutenant W. K. Edden, Captain F. Elliott, Commander F. C. Flynn, Lieutenant J. W. Forrest, Admiral Sir S. R. Fremantle, Vice-Admiral C. M. Fisher, Rear-Admiral C. M. Forbes, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. B. Fligg, Admiral Sir C. T. M. Fuller, Rear-Admiral W. F. French, Captain D. D. O'B. Forsyth, Lieutenant-Commander F. G. Fowle, Admiral C. de C. Frost, Lieutenant F. S. D. Fremantle, Lieutenant J. S. Gamon, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Quet, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Grindle, Lieutenant-Commander F. D. Greenough, Lieutenant M. G. Goodenough, Lieutenant-Commander N. G. Garnons-Williams, Captain E. H. C. Gibbons, Captain E. L. Grieve, Chaplain Rev. W. H. Goudge, Commander J. Gofton-Salmond, Captain I. W. Gibson, Commander W. S. Gray, Commander D. T. Graham-Brown, Admiral A. E. A. Grant, Commander J. S. Hammill, Commander W. R. Hynes, Commander M. A. Hawes, Captain J. C. Hamilton, Admiral Sir G. P. W. Hope, Lieutenant G. E. Hurry, Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Hughes-Hallet, Commander F. E. Hutton, Admiral G. B. Hutton, Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, M.P., Lieutenant L. A. Humphreys, Lieutenant-Commander E. F. B. Hoskyn, Captain L. E. Holland, Rear-Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Holmstrom, Vice-Admiral F. H. Hall-Thompson, Captain C. S. Hunt, Lieutenant R. I. Hoyle, Commander C. F. Hammill, Lieutenant A. G. V. Hubback, Lieutenant M. A. C. H. Hardcastle, Lieutenant D. M. Hill, Commander H. C. Hall, Admiral H. C. P. Heard, Commander L. J. L. Hamerton, Lieutenant E. D. Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O. (2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment), Captain H. S. Harrison, Vice-Admiral Sir C. P. King Hall, Lieutenant R. B. Jennings, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Jeffery, Admiral Sir S. S. Jackson, Commander H. G. Jackson, Commander H. R. G. Kinahan, Lieutenant J. P. de W. Kittat, Lieutenant H. A. King, Captain A. L. St. G. Fitzfred Caples, Lieutenant-Commander G. Kenyon, R. G. Lowry, Commander J. C. Lewis, Lieutenant M. B. Lainc, Lieutenant-Commander L. W. Lamplough, Lieutenant-Commander D. Lees, Commander E. W. Leir, Lieutenant-Commander P. B. Lyon, Vice-Admiral F. Larken, Commander H. A. C. Lane, Rear-Admiral H. W. Lowden, Commander G. C. Lydekker, Commander A. Lockhart, Commander C. Lee, Captain H. D. Briggs, Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, Commander E. G. H. Bellars, Commander O. Bevir, Captain T. H. Binney, Commander A. W. La T. Bisset, Commander Sir G. J. Bower, Vice-Admiral R. N. Bax, Lieutenant-Commander F. T. Borwell, Captain E. C. Brent, Commander G. R. B. Back, Lieutenant L. N. Bagnall, Lieutenant A. W. Buckland, Captain G. H. Brady, Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Bayne, Commander H. C. Bovell, Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Butler, Vice-Admiral R. Backhouse, Rear-Admiral H. J. Brownrigg, Commander T. G. Bramble, Lieutenant R. T. Butler, Commander R. S. Benson, Rear-Admiral C. W. Bruton, Lieutenant T. C. Bratt, Commander E. Burges, Admiral of the Fleet Sir D. de B. Brock, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird (The Queen's Royal Regiment).

Lieutenant-Commander H. C. C. Clarke, Lieutenant A. F. Campbell, Admiral Sir H. H. Campbell, Vice-Admiral F. W. Caulfeild, Lieutenant-Commander Lord Congleton, Captain E. O. Cochrane, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Chapman, Rear-Admiral R. M. Colvin, Lieutenant-Commander R. Clover, Vice-Admiral H. R. Crooke, Lieutenant S. H. Carlill, Lieutenant R. P. Clarke, Lieutenant-Commander E. W. St. Cook, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Cowan, Captain W. N. Custance, Captain H. P. Cayley, Rear-Admiral A. G. Craufurd, Lieutenant G. T. Coney, Rear-Admiral M. Chesmant, Captain C. G. Chichester, Rear-Admiral B. St. G. Collard, Lieutenant I. M. R. Campbell.

Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, Lieutenant H. G. Dickinson, Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Deedes, Admiral C. F. Dampier, Commander Sir A. T. Dawson, Lieutenant-Commander J. L. Davies, Admiral Sir W. De Salis, Rear-Admiral B. E. Domvile, Lieutenant C. O. H. de Lacy Bacon, Commander M. Denny, Lieutenant C. F. J. Lloyd Davies, Lieutenant P. F. Elkin, Vice-Admiral J. D. Edwards, Rear-Admiral W. A. Egerton, A.-d.-C., Lieutenant-Commander P. V. Everett, Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Evans-Greawe, Lieutenant W. K. Edden, Captain F. Elliott, Commander F. C. Flynn, Lieutenant J. W. Forrest, Admiral Sir S. R. Fremantle, Vice-Admiral C. M. Fisher, Rear-Admiral C. M. Forbes, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. B. Fligg, Admiral Sir C. T. M. Fuller, Rear-Admiral W. F. French, Captain D. D. O'B. Forsyth, Lieutenant-Commander F. G. Fowle, Admiral C. de C. Frost, Lieutenant F. S. D. Fremantle, Lieutenant J. S. Gamon, Lieutenant-Commander A. W. Quet, Lieutenant-Commander J. A. Grindle, Lieutenant-Commander F. D. Greenough, Lieutenant M. G. Goodenough, Lieutenant-Commander N. G. Garnons-Williams, Captain E. H. C. Gibbons, Captain E. L. Grieve, Chaplain Rev. W. H. Goudge, Commander J. Gofton-Salmond, Captain I. W. Gibson, Commander W. S. Gray, Commander D. T. Graham-Brown, Admiral A. E. A. Grant, Commander J. S. Hammill, Commander W. R. Hynes, Commander M. A. Hawes, Captain J. C. Hamilton, Admiral Sir G. P. W. Hope, Lieutenant G. E. Hurry, Lieutenant-Commander C. C. Hughes-Hallet, Commander F. E. Hutton, Admiral G. B. Hutton, Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, M.P., Lieutenant L. A. Humphreys, Lieutenant-Commander E. F. B. Hoskyn, Captain L. E. Holland, Rear-Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, Lieutenant-Commander F. R. Holmstrom, Vice-Admiral F. H. Hall-Thompson, Captain C. S. Hunt, Lieutenant R. I. Hoyle, Commander C. F. Hammill, Lieutenant A. G. V. Hubback, Lieutenant M. A. C. H. Hardcastle, Lieutenant D. M. Hill, Commander H. C. Hall, Admiral H. C. P. Heard, Commander L. J. L. Hamerton, Lieutenant E. D. Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O. (2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment), Captain H. S. Harrison, Vice-Admiral Sir C. P. King Hall, Lieutenant R. B. Jennings, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Jeffery, Admiral Sir S. S. Jackson, Commander H. G. Jackson, Commander H. R. G. Kinahan, Lieutenant J. P. de W. Kittat, Lieutenant H. A. King, Captain A. L. St. G. Fitzfred Caples, Lieutenant-Commander G. Kenyon, R. G. Lowry, Commander J. C. Lewis, Lieutenant M. B. Lainc, Lieutenant-Commander L. W. Lamplough, Lieutenant-Commander D. Lees, Commander E. W. Leir, Lieutenant-Commander P. B. Lyon, Vice-Admiral F. Larken, Commander H. A. C. Lane, Rear-Admiral H. W. Lowden, Commander G. C. Lydekker, Commander A. Lockhart, Commander C. Lee, Captain A. S. May, Commander R. F. P. Maton, Lieutenant G. A. Moore, Captain L. D. I. MacKinnon, Admiral Sir W. M. Mitchell, Admiral Sir M. Slade, Molteno, Commander N. C. Moore, Lieutenant C. E. Madden, Lieutenant G. F. U. Morris, Commander T. T. De M. Morgan, Lieutenant R. S. Mitchell, Lieutenant-Commander T. Matheson, Captain G. L. S. Moye, Lieutenant-Commander P. V. McLaughlin, Commander C. Mends, Captain F. Macnamara, Admiral W. S. Nicholson, Lieutenant-Commander G. Newman, Commander E. H. M. Nicholson, Vice-Admiral D. T. Norris, Rear-Admiral L. R. Oliphant, Captain P. C. B. S. Osborn, Lieutenant-Commander G. N. Oliver, Commander R. D. Oliver, Lieutenant-Commander R. J. O. Otway-Ruthven, Lieutenant-Commander C. L. Proctor, Admiral Sir R. J. Prendergast, Captain C. B. Prickett, Admiral Sir R. J. Fresderesat, Captain C. B. Prickett, Captain G. E. S. Fitch, Captain A. J. Power, Commander H. A. A. Packer, Lieutenant-Commander R. Pulvertaft, Lieutenant G. Packard, Lieutenant-Commander T. A. C. Pakenham, Commander A. J. L. Phillips, Captain J. C. Patterson, Lieutenant-Commander W. J. Parkes, Surgeon-Commander S. A. Pasco, Vice-Admiral E. M. Phillpotts, Lieutenant-Commander G. T. Philip, Admiral A. D. Ricardo, Captain C. C. C. Royle, Captain C. N. Reyne, Commander W. Rainier, Commander A. D. Read, Lieutenant S. W. Roskill, Lieutenant-Commander P. H. S. Reid, Commander D. R. Rae Fraser, Commander C. W. Ross, Lieutenant-Commander G. H. Roberts, Group Captain E. D. M. Robertson, Lieutenant S. D. Roper, Lieutenant D. L. Raymond, Commander M. E. Rhodes, Commodore the Hon. A. D. M. Ramsay, Lieutenant-Commander R. Dudley Rowe, Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Russell.

Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, Vice-Admiral Sir A. C. N. Scott, Captain C. Sanders, Commander H. W. Swinbank, Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Stesmson, Lieutenant E. E. A. Smith, Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Sismore, Lieutenant J. D. Shaw-Hamilton, Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Slayter, Lieutenant-Commander P. P. Selby, Captain A. G. Sparrow, Vice-Admiral A. G. Smith, Commander A. Stokes, Commander A. D. W. Smith, Captain A. G. Sedgwick, Admiral F. T. Tillard, Admiral C. F. Thorp, Admiral Sir F. C. T. Tudor, Vice-Admiral B. S. Thesiger, Captain F. L. Tottenham, A.-d.-C., Captain T. H. Tripcony, Captain J. C. Troup, Lieutenant-Commander R. H. G. Talbot, Lieutenant-Commander H. Thornton-Jones, Commander H. D. Tollemache, Commander P. Todd, Admiral Sir T. H. Troubridge, Commander P. Tempest, Commander J. H. Thom, Captain F. T. B. Tower, Rear-Admiral C. V. Usborne, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Yyell Vyvyan, Lieutenant-Commander W. Vaughan, Commander P. W. Vaughan, Admiral A. W. Waymouth, Admiral Sir R. Webb, Vice-Admiral F. Wray, Rear-Admiral T. E. Wardle, Lieutenant-Commander B. M. Walker, Lieutenant P. H. Welby-Everard, Lieutenant-Commander G. C. A. Whitelocke, Captain C. G. L. Woolcombe, Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse, Captain L. V. Wells, Commander R. C. Woolcombe, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, Lieutenant W. J. Yendell.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

OXFORD COURSE IN MUSIC TEACHING

Mr. BASIL ALLCHIN, professor at the Royal College of Music, speaking yesterday at the Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching, at the Holywell Music Room, said that the training of the ear combined with the training of the mind was the fundamental beginning of all musical training. Two things must be created by music—the response to the emotional side and the response to the intellectual side. There was no disease in music at the present day which was so catching, or which they had to fight over so hard, as "rubato." The great danger at present was that they were omitting the most essential thing in music, which was responsiveness to that which was beautiful in tone, and for that they must have training in imagination.

Mr. GEORGE DODDS, of Newcastle, spoke of the decline in vocal tone. They were living in a low age in relation to singing tone. Our singers to-day were probably more efficient from the mental and musical point of view than ever before. In the past many of the greatest singers were spoon-fed in having their arias taught them note by note because they could not learn them themselves; they were bad musicians but good singers. To-day our vocalists were good musicians but not very good singers.

Mr. JOHN MCEWEN, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, agreed with Mr. Dodds over vocal music. The wireless might not be a good criterion to go by, he said, but when listening he felt that he would like to take the singers and give them a lesson in the appreciation of sound.

Mr. ROBERT MAYER, founder of the orchestral concerts for children at Westminster and elsewhere, said that these concerts had proved that children were innately musical and thrilled with good music, and he hoped that the State would some day come to regard the movement as so important that it would help them to give concerts all over the country.

CITY OF LONDON COURSE

Mr. ERNEST YOUNG, in the course of a lecture on the teaching of geography at the City of London Vacation Course in Education, which was resumed at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday, declared that the only two great emotions in life, love and hate, were both illogical. No man ever reasoned himself into getting married; he just did it. Religion was not a matter of logic nor was politics, as otherwise everybody would come to the same conclusion. He said that there was nothing in life worth anything at all that was logical. The pursuit of logic to its bitter end would land one in a lunatic asylum.

SIR PERCY NUNN, Principal of the London Day Training College, remarked upon the immense advance in education in this country since the system of having separate infant educational institutions had been adopted. They would have to break away from the old vicious class system of assuming that all children were alike and ready to go forward at the same pace and on the same lines.

EARL RUSSELL said that in the future we should be faced with the problem of finding some standard which would appeal to people and keep them within the bounds of civilized life. There would have to be set up a sort of private conscience and private judgment to which one might appeal. It was a good thing to teach children to keep a fairly open mind and try to judge each thing as it came along on its merits.

Lord Salisbury will open Hatfield House and gardens to the public on Monday. The charge for entrance to the house and gardens will be 1s., and to the Old Palace 6d. The gardens, maze, and Old Palace will be open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., and the house from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. All proceeds will go to the funds of the local Girl Guides.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MISS DRUMMOND'S ESTATE

Miss EMILY DRUMMOND, of Hyde Park-gardens, W., and of Fredley, near Dorking, Surrey, who died on May 25, daughter of the late Thomas Drummond, Under-Secretary of State for Ireland from 1835 to 1840, has left £52,474, with net personalty £39,552. In addition to the bequests of Reynolds portraits to the nation, reported in *The Times* of July 24, she left:—

£500 and an annuity of £100 to her farm bailiff, Albert George Longhurst.
£50 to her caretaker, Sarah Elizabeth Chinery.
£50 to Henry Manuel, farm labourer.
£50 and £100 a year to her maid, Olive Hooper.
An annuity of £60 to her old gardener, Alfred Stevens.
Annuities of £50 each to May Margaret Healy, cook, Henry T. Hodston, chauffeur, Jane Mitchell, housemaid, and William Cook.
An annuity of £40 to Emma Frogley, a former housemaid.
An annuity of £30 to Lily Boudarin, kitchenmaid.
£800 to the rector and churchwardens of Mickleham, Surrey, for religious and charitable purposes.
£500 to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
£400 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.
£200 to the Church Army, and a number of other legacies.

The residue of the property is to be divided into three parts, as to:—

One for St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
One for the National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, W.C., and
One for the Mission to Seamen.

Miss MARGARET THOMPSON, of Monkwearmouth Grange, Sunderland, Durham, who died on March 28, aged 90, niece of George Hudson ("the railway king," a former M.P. for Sunderland), has left estate of the gross value of £131,550, with net personalty £70,891. The testatrix gives:—

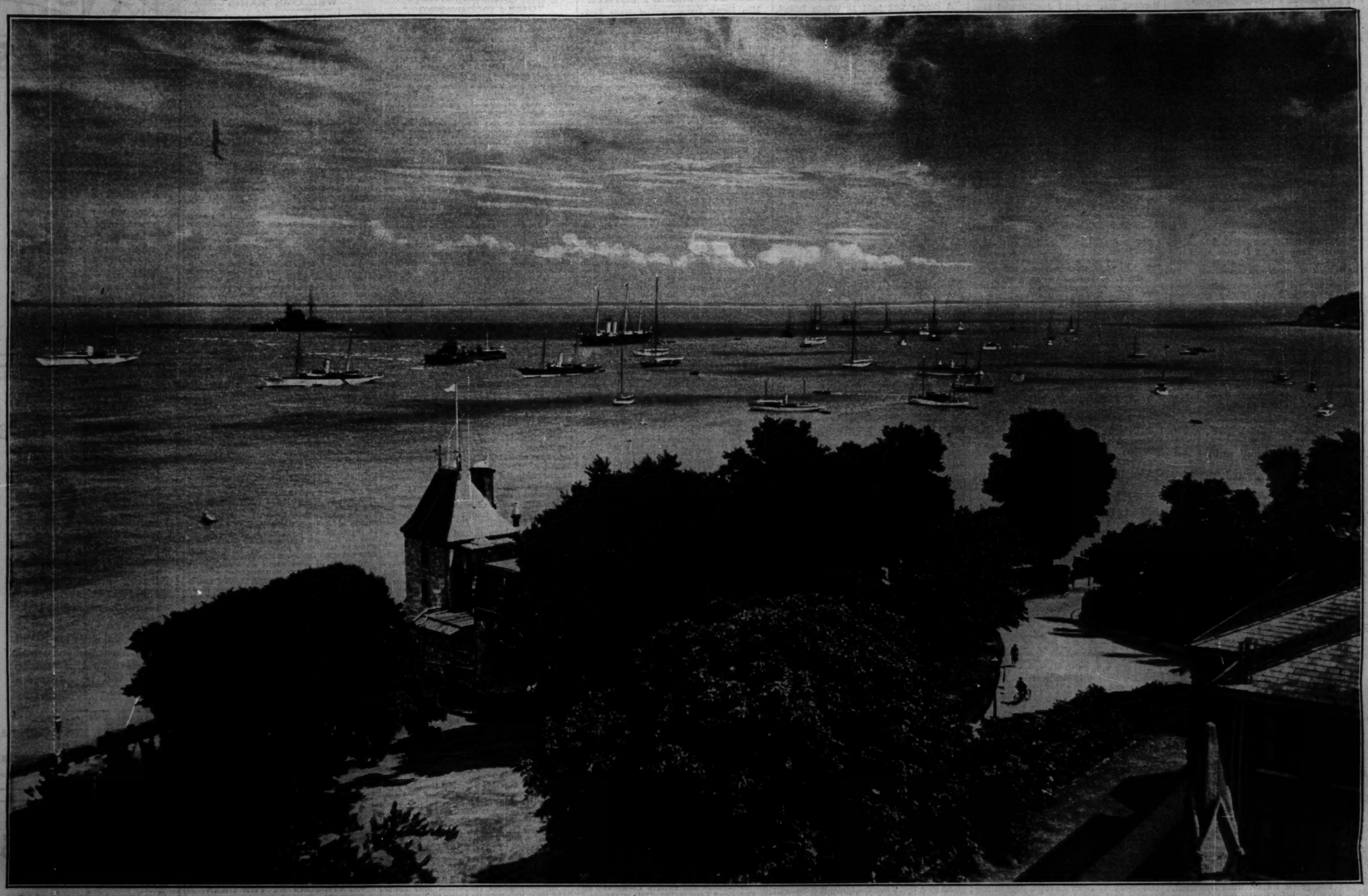
£5,000 and three oil paintings, portraits of the late George Hudson and Miss Hudson, and their mother, to the George Hudson Charity, to be hung in the Board Room in John-street, Sunderland, and a further £500 in trust for keeping in repair and order the vault of members of her family.

A piece of land, not more than 25 acres, in the neighbourhood of Monkwearmouth, to the Corporation of Sunderland for a public park (five acres of which shall be a playground for children under 16 years of age), and if accepted and laid out a sum not exceeding £5,000 for the laying-out thereof, saying "It would be contrary to my wishes that any games shall be played on a Sunday."

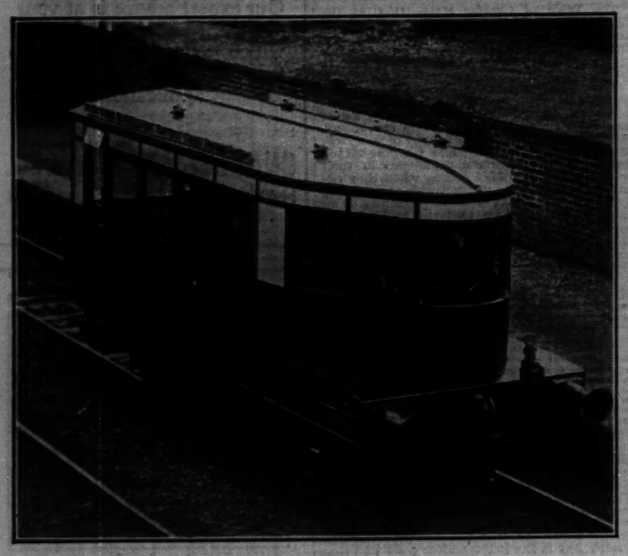
£500 each to her companion, Miss Huntley, her coachman, Nellson, and gardener, Joseph Metcalfe; £400 to her housekeeper, Emily Scurr; £300 to her assistant gardener, Robert Metcalfe, and £200 to her housemaid, Edith Simpson, if respectively in her service at the time of her death.

£100 each to other servants of two years' service.
£1,000 to the Children's Hospital, Sunderland.
£2,000 to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland.
£2,000 to the Monkwearmouth and Southwick Hospital.
£2,000 to the Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses.
£2,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.
£2,000 to the Church

COWES WEEK PREPARATIONS: YACHTS IN THE ROADSTEAD

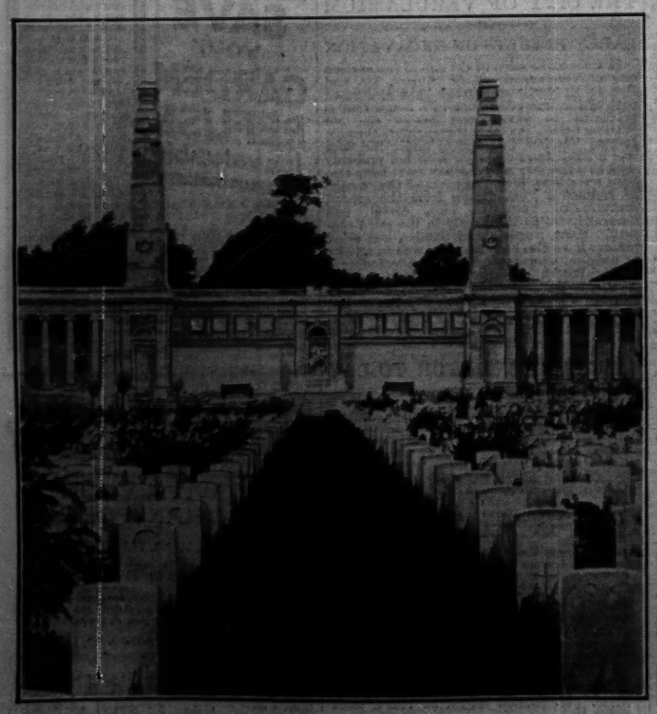


LOOKING ACROSS THE ROADS.—The visit of the King and Queen to Cowes this year gives added interest to the series of regattas associated with Cowes Week. His Majesty's cutter Britannia will race in the Royal Southampton Yacht Club Regatta to-day, the Royal London Yacht Club Regatta on Monday, and the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta, which begins on Tuesday. We give a view of the yachts assembled in the Roads. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert is seen in the centre, with Britannia (tall mast) nearer the shore, and the Warspite, the Royal Guardship, to the left.

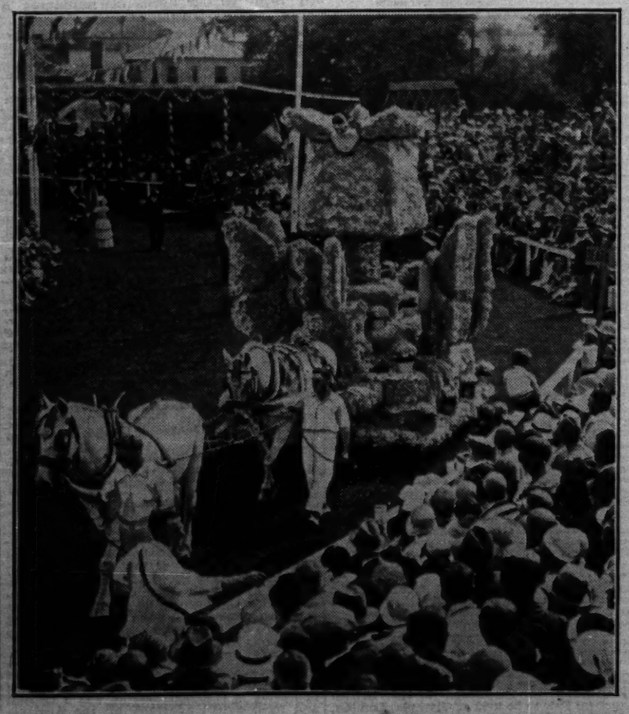


COACH DRIVEN BY STORAGE BATTERY.—The new electric storage battery invented by Dr. James Drumm, was tested on the Great Southern Railway, Ireland, on Thursday, when it drove a coach carrying 20 persons at a speed of 35 miles an hour. A photograph taken during the test.

CAPTAIN BARNARD, who in a Puss Moth aeroplane flew from England to Malta and back in two days, making a non-stop flight each way. The distance to Malta is about 1,250 miles, and his machine was specially fitted with extra fuel tanks. Captain Barnard recently piloted the Duchess of Bedford on her fast flight to and from the Cape.



THE MEMORIAL to the British soldiers missing in the Great War which will be unveiled in the British cemetery at Vis-en-Artois on Monday. Similar memorials will be unveiled on the same day at Loos, Pozières, and Louverval-Cambrai.



THE BATTLE OF FLOWERS.—The annual carnival in Jersey this week was favoured by excellent weather and was attended by big crowds. Our photograph shows a "butterfly" tableau.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. W. E. Lees, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Read in B flat), Introit, "Jesu, dulcis memoria," H.C. (Blair in G); Prebendary A. Chilton, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Naylor in G), A., "Great is Jehovah" (Schubert); Bishop J. O. Nash, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Canon E. G. Selwyn, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Martin Shaw in C), A., "Let thy hand be strengthened" (Blow); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Axe in F), A., "Te lucis ante terminum" (Balfour-Gardiner); the Rev. Austin Thompson, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon Courtenay Gale, 11, H.C. (Stanford in B flat), Motet, "Ave verum Corpus" (Mozart); the Rev. W. R. Foster, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Healey Willan in E flat), A., "Save us, O Lord" (Bairstow).

Chapel Royal, St. James's; Chapel of the Savoy; Temple Church; Lincoln's Inn Chapel; Gray's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 8.15 and 12; Parade Service, 11 (no tickets required), the Rev. H. G. Marshall, A.C.G., Eastern Command.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. B. J. Scott (no evensong during August).

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. L. D. Heppenstall.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Rev. W. M. Hope, M.A.; 6.30, the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley.

All Saints, Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11, the Rev. A. M. Littlehales; 6.30, the Rev. H. M. Relton.

All Saints, Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, the Bishop of Nyasaland; 6, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 11; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. Patterson; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, the Rev. F. Ll. Hughes; 6.30, Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, the Rev. C. J. Millar.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, Dr. Jocelyn Perkins; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, the Archbishop of New Westminster; 6, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street, W.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin; 6.30, Canon Durell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan; 6.30, Sir Francis Green.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; M.P., 11, the Rev. J. M. Vallance; E., 6, Mr. A. S. Watson.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6, E.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. H. Viney; 6.30, the Rev. F. W. Rowlands; H.C., 6, 7.30, 8.15, and 12.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 8.30; 11.15, H.C., the Bishop of Dornakal; 6.30, the Rev. G. M. Prichard.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Bishop of Caribou; 7, the Rev. P. D. Robb.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. F. L. Hillier.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. W. T. Dredge; E., 6.35; Mission Service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "My soul truly waiteth still upon God" (Rea), Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30, A., "Lead me, Lord" (Wesley), Musical Service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., the Rector, H.C.; 6.30, E., the Rev. W. Kingston, Mendelssohn's *Hear My Prayer* (with orchestra).

St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—Church closed.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse; 12.5, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. M. Ferguson; 6.30, the Rev. C. Collis.

St. Giles-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Bishop of Sacramento; 6.30, the Rev. G. N. Whittingham.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. L. G. Pears.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Raison (Birmingham).

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. B. M. Dale.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. R. J. McLean; 3.15 (children), Mr. Thorpe-Tracey.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. F. A. Rogers; 6.30, the Rev. L. Williams.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 6, the Rev. C. Moor.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—9.15, H.C.; 11, H.C. (*Messe des Orphéonistes*, Gounod); no Evensong.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11, and 6.30, the Rev. F. Bates.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Rev. Dr. Relton; 7, the Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. E. Barnes; 6.30, E. and Organ Recital; 8.30 and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15, 10.15, 12.30, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 6.15, E.P., the Rev. H. Livesey; 8, H.C.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. Burne, A., "O Taste and See" (Sullivan); 7, the Rev. A. N. Fowler.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "He was despised" (Handel), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. D. P. Robinson; 3, Children.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. R. Sampey; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Atherley.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. C. Roach.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 7, 8, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. N. E. Egerton Swann.

St. Paul's, Kilburn.—11, the Bishop of Oscory (Dr. Day); 6.30, the Bishop of Killaloe (Dr. Patton).

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. F. Bull, and H.C.; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. C. White.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Barham Gould.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 7, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Bishop of Grafton, N.S.W.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. A. Thompson, A., "God is a Spirit" (Bennett); 6.30, the Bishop of Melanesia.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. H. Haldon.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—Church closed till August 17.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—H.C., 7 and 8.30; M.P., 11.30; E., 6.30, the Rev. A. Parr.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P., 11.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. G. Bailey.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. H. Tolland.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30; M., "Aeterna Christi" (Palestrina), "Laudate Dominum" (Pitoni); L.M., 12, the Rev. J. Gerarts; V., 3.15, Mag. (Foschini); Comp., 7, T.L. (Elt), N.D. (Palestrina), A., "Salve Regina" (Richert), the Rev. H. J. Carter.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. J. Corballis; 6.30, V., the Rev. A. Gilliard.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. Woodlock; 3.30, the Rev. R. H. J. Steuart.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. Stoddart (Glasgow).

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. K. Walton.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Purves, M.A. (Cheltenham).

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Hoyes.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. E. Eagles.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. L. Wiseman.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. T. E. Ruth (Sydney).

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. Harris E. Kirk (Baltimore, U.S.A.).

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. John McNeill.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. B. C. Plowright.

Lyndhurst-road Church.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. W. Smith.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—10 and 11, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Cooper.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Ll. C. Douglas.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park, N.—11 and 6.30, Mr. Shoran S. Singha.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. E. Scherer (New York).

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. E. E. Dudley.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 7, and 8.15 (H.C.), the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, Dr. E. B. Jones.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.
First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

THE SAVING OF ST. PAUL'S

A PERMANENT MEMENTO

The memories of a week which will long be significant in the history of London and of the Church have been given a permanent setting in the book, now on sale, of the recent special number published by *The Times*. It is a complete memento of the saving of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as such it has already brought the warm appreciation of a number of readers.

Full-page pictures of the interior and exterior of St. Paul's and a full-page plan of its construction, exposing the secrets of Wren's dome, together with other illustrations, amplify the text. The Bishop of Worcester writes the story of the Cathedral. Sir Mervyn Macartney gives his account at first hand of the great task of reconstruction and its accomplishment. Dean Inge contributes a chapter on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's, another chapter is devoted to the music, and another, by the Organist, to the St. Paul's organ.

The price of the volume (10in. by 7½in.) is 2s. 6d. net. It consists of 128 pages and is stoutly bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. Copies may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

CHEAPER TREASURY BORROWING

WARING AND GILLOW FINANCE

Applications for the £35,000,000 of Treasury Bills offered for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £41,390,000, and, as expected, the bills were sold at an appreciably lower average rate of discount than last week. The whole amount was allotted, the average rate of discount being £2 4s. 3.71d. per cent. per annum, against £2 9s. 3.78d. a week ago. The better terms obtained by the Treasury yesterday were due to the progressive weakening of discount rates in the past week owing to the more favourable tendency of the exchanges. Tenders at £99 8s. 8d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first four working days of next week will receive about 28 per cent., above in full, and those at £99 8s. 10d. and above for bills to be paid for next Saturday will receive allotment in full. The amount of bills to be paid for next week exceeds the amount of the maturities by £5,000,000. Next Friday the amount of Treasury Bills to be offered for sale will again be £35,000,000.

Waring and Gillow Surprise

The Stock Exchange yesterday received a communication from Waring and Gillow, Limited, to the effect that the company had decided to defer, for the time being, payment of dividend on the £750,000 of Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. It cannot be said that this statement took the market completely by surprise, for there had been an ominous fall in the shares recently, the decline being accompanied by rumours of an unfavourable character. The Ordinary shares, which had stood at 25s. 7½d. on July 1, had fallen to 11s. 3d. on July 25, and yesterday fell 3s. to 4s. 6d. From a price of 16s. 3d. on July 11, the Preference shares fell to 13s. 9d. by July 25, and yesterday they were quoted at 8s. But to many the announcement was a considerable shock, for on June 5 a statement was published on the authority of the company to the effect that the accounts for the year ended January 31 last, shortly to be published, would show record profits, that the dividend would be maintained, and that there had been a further expansion in business this year. As the company paid a dividend of 15 per cent. on the £500,000 of Ordinary shares for 1928-29, the official intimation that this rate would be maintained in respect of 1929-30 gave considerable assurance to holders of the company's securities. That furnishing businesses such as that carried on by Waring and Gillow would, in common with retail houses generally, be adversely affected by the general trade depression, was to be expected, but no one, in view of the statement issued in June, could have imagined that within the short space of two months it would be found necessary to defer the question of a dividend on the company's Preference shares.

The Company's Record

Waring and Gillow, Limited, has an authorized share capital of £1,505,000, of which £750,000 is in Preference shares of £1 each, £750,000 in Ordinary shares of 10s. each, and £5,000 in Management shares of £1 each. The whole of the Preference and Management shares have been issued and £500,000 of the Ordinary shares, making the total issued share capital £1,255,000. According to the last balance-sheet the company had outstanding £959,760 of First Mortgage Six per Cent. Debentures, which were issued in July, 1925, at 90½ per cent. The total of the balance-sheet was £3,362,977, of which £382,873 was in cash and investments in War Loan, £858,247 in book debts and debit balances, £1,203 in bills receivable, and £602,476 in stock-in-trade and work in progress, as certified by the company's officials. Freehold and leasehold properties had a book value of £1,260,546, plant, machinery, vans, motors, &c., were entered at £55,708, and investments in and amounts due by subsidiary companies were valued by the directors at £201,925. There was no goodwill. Thus it will be seen that the floating assets were considerable and much in excess of floating liabilities, which amounted to £674,472. A note appended to the balance-sheet showed that there were contingent liabilities of an unnamed amount under guarantees on behalf of subsidiary companies and contracts. In 1924-25 the company paid a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, together with a capital bonus of 100 per cent. For the next three years the Ordinary dividend was 10 per cent., while for 1928-29 the rate of dividend was increased to 15 per cent., the report showing a net profit, after allowing for depreciation, interest, and amortization of leases, of £209,760; this figure compared with £147,152 for 1927-28 and with £119,449 in 1926-27. Thus profits had shown marked progression. The shareholders will await with even greater interest the report for the past year, though it was understood yesterday that the accounts have not yet been completed.

Watney Combe Reserves

The report covering the year ended June 30 of Watney Combe Reid and Co. bears out the impression conveyed by the preliminary statement that this leader of the English brewing industry has had a year of record prosperity. Profits and their allocation are shown below for a three-year period:—

	Year to June 30		
—	1930	1929	1928
	£	£	£
Trading profit ..	2,273,475	2,109,459	1,985,118
Net profit	1,340,805†	1,280,460*	1,212,929
Brought forward ..	291,161	276,448	280,468
Available ..	1,632,966	1,529,908	1,493,397
Preference dividend	84,247	84,247	84,247
Preferred dividend	127,410	127,410	127,410
Deferred dividend	669,697	607,082	605,229
	(21%)	(20%)	(19%)
Property and contingency reserve	400,000	400,000	—
Reserve	—	—	400,000
Carried forward ..	353,966	291,161	276,448

* After writing off £114,078 cost of purchase of Huggins and Co.'s Ordinary shares, the London and Burton Brewery, and of the issue of Debentures.
† After writing off £3,127 balance of costs of Debenture issue.

To comply with the requirements of the Companies Act the accounts now appear in a slightly different form. The change of chief interest is one that has arisen from a revaluation of the company's freehold properties. This has disclosed a surplus over the book value as on July 1, 1929, sufficient to enable the directors to write off the goodwill in the balance-sheet at that date and has provided a further £1,002,144 which the directors have set aside as a reserve against subsidiary companies.

S.T.D. Motors Accounts

The accounts of the S.T.D. Motors, Limited, for the 12 months ended September 30 last are robbed of much of their value in that they do not show the position of the company as a result of the capital reorganization scheme carried through last March. It is the intention of the directors to submit a reconstructed balance-sheet at the forthcoming meeting showing the effect of the scheme as at September 30, 1929; it seems a pity that the reconstructed balance-sheet could not have been embodied with the annual accounts so that shareholders could have studied the reconstructed position before attending the meeting, which is to be held on August 11. The company's progress towards recovery received a check in the past year, the net profits declining from £163,483 to £135,436. Apparently the subsidiary companies had a setback, for the dividends on its share interests amounted to only £81,055, compared with £139,259. Further, the year's income included a profit of £20,000 on the sale of leasehold property. The payment last November of a full year's dividend on the Preferred Ordinary shares absorbed £128,086, the credit balance at the end of the company's financial year having been £303,694.

Cables and Wireless Receipts

A correspondent writes to point out that the June traffic return of Cables and Wireless is not quite so adverse as appeared at first sight. Receipts for that month, it may be recalled, amounted to £413,471, a reduction of 14.7 per cent. on the figure of £484,525 shown for June, 1929. Our correspondent, however, suggests that "Sundays are practically *dies non* in the telegraph world, and holidays are little better," and as Whit-Monday fell into June this year, whereas in 1929 it occurred in May, there was one fewer working day in June, 1930, than in the corresponding month of 1929. Allowing for this, and for the fact that there were five Sundays in the month in both 1930 and 1929, the traffic receipts per day were £17,230, against a corresponding figure of £19,380 for 1929, a decrease of 11 per cent. This decrease compares with a diminution of about 9.7 per cent. in the receipts for the complete half-year.

Electric Power Debenture Issue

Dealings are expected to begin on Tuesday in an issue of £850,000 of Five per Cent. Second Debenture Stock of the North Metropolitan Power Station Company, which was placed privately at the end of last week. The company has already issued £850,000 of Five per Cent. Debenture Stock, guaranteed by the Government under the Trade Facilities Act, and the present issue is subject to the charge in favour of this stock. The site and generating station owned by the company are leased to the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company at a rental which will ensure the provision of the interest and sinking fund on the Guaranteed Debenture Stock and on all money borrowed by the company to finance any extension of the station which may be required by the supply company, and the interest and sinking fund of the new Debenture Stock will thus be a working charge on the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company. For 1929 the supply company had available, after allowing the rental to cover interest and sinking fund for 12 months in respect of the Guaranteed Stock, an amount exceeding £380,000, being over six and a half times the amount required for interest and sinking fund on the new issue. The sinking fund begins in 1933 and will redeem the stock by 1963, but the stock may be redeemed after 1945. No charge can be created ranking in priority to that securing the new stock without the consent of the holders. It is expected that dealings will open at about 96½, free of stamp duty.

The Nitrate Merger

Comment of a critical nature has been made in some quarters of the new Chilean nitrate law, the basis for it being an allegation that the original agreement had been modified by the Chilean Government. It has been stated that the guarantee to the Government, which was to end with the payment of £3,500,000 for the year 1933, was to be extended to cover the guarantee of a similar sum for 1934. Another statement made was that on production of nitrate in excess of 150,000,000 tons the new company was to pay to the State at the rate of 10 pesos per ton. Perusal of the full text of the new law covering the organization of Compania de Salitre de Chile fails to substantiate either of these statements. No mention is made of any guarantee to the Chilean Government after 1933—the year in which all along it had been understood that the guarantee was to expire—and there is no price specified at which any excess over 150,000,000 tons of nitrate shall be paid for by the Chilean company; indeed, it is clearly stated (in Article 12) that any such excess "shall be paid for at its commercial price on the date of the delivery of the respective deposits." In fairness to the Chilean Government, which throughout the negotiations with the nitrate companies has shown its eagerness to arrive at an arrangement that would safeguard the interests of both the State and the private capitalist, it is desirable that the provisions of the law should be made known.

Synthetic Nitrogen Conference

Reports from Paris respecting the conference that has been held there by the synthetic nitrogen producers indicate that considerable progress towards an agreement has been made. Agreement among the producers of the synthetic product is not unlikely to be followed by a further agreement with the Chilean nitrate industry, which will have as its basis the restriction of production by the synthetic producers, agreed prices by the Chilean and synthetic producers, and complete freedom as to the quantity to be sold by Chile. Possibly a fund may be created, to which all producers would contribute, which would be used to subsidize "closed" producers and to keep prices stable by the purchase of stocks in the event of that becoming necessary.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	July 30	Inc. or dec.
Resources		
Total gold reserves ..	3,004,880	— 19,280
Reserves other than gold ..	173,210	+ 3,380
Total bills discounted ..	197,100	+ 6,530
Bills bought in open market ..	130,780	— 19,760
Total bills on hand ..	327,880	— 13,230
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	576,370	+ 230
Total bills and securities ..	911,550	— 15,010
Total resources ..	4,761,820	— 74,030
Liabilities		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation ..	1,335,140	— 21,040
Member bank deposits, reserve account ..	2,415,290	— 16,800
Government deposits ..	28,150	+ 7,370
Total deposits	2,460,870	— 15,740
Total liabilities ..	4,761,820	— 74,030
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	83·5	+ 0·3%

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⅛-2⅜	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2½	2
Berlin	4	3⅝	5-7
Swiss Bank rates ..	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam	3	1⅝-1⅝	2½
Brussels	2½	2½	1½

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH FUNDS STRONG

RISE IN GOLD SHARES

While business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was of a holiday character, markets displayed certain well-defined characteristics. The best feature was again the Gilt-edged department, which was influenced by the further recovery in the foreign exchanges and the reduction in the Treasury Bill Rate. A more cheerful tendency was also shown by the South African market, where a fairly general rise took place in the shares of the producing companies, this, in turn, favourably affecting some of the finance companies. On the other hand, continued weakness was shown by the Miscellaneous market, a further moderate amount of liquidation leading to another general fall in prices. There was evidence of a little demand for Oil shares. The Home Railway market was steadier, and Foreign Bonds, as a whole, were well maintained.

Monetary conditions made for continued strength in the Gilt-edged market; business was moderately active, and prices closed at about the best points of the day. A general rise of ¼ occurred in long-dated stocks, the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan being quoted at 79½, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion at 99½, Four per Cent. Funding at 90½, Four per Cent. Consols at 88½, and Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols at 55½. The Five per Cent. War Loan rose 1-16 to 103½, and the tendency for Treasury Bonds was firmer.

The combined influence of the rise in British Government stocks and the improvement in the weather before the holidays was responsible for a steadier tone in the Home Railway market. A recovery of ½ to 37½ took place in L.M.S., while Great Western rose ½ to 77½. Both the Preferred and the Second Preference of North-Eastern rallied to the extent of ½. In the Foreign market a number of bonds were marked ex dividend, but apart from these alterations prices showed very little change. Chinese bonds were dull, the 1913 Fives being only 56, and the French issue 55. Roumanian Consols were again wanted, rising to 46½. The new Austrian loan remained at "par," and the scrips of the last German and Japanese loans were steady at 2½ discount and 1½ premium respectively. Peruvian Corporation Preference fell ½ to 40. Foreign Railway stocks were neglected and steady.

In the Oil market buyers again came for Burmah and Anglo-Persian, which rose to 4 9-32 and 4¼ respectively. The rest of the market was well maintained; Royal Dutch hardened to 32½, and small gains occurred in both the Eagle issues. Rubber and Tea shares were quiet and uninteresting.

UNITED MOLASSES WEAK

There was evidence of a renewal of liquidation in the Miscellaneous market, the tone of which was dull generally. United Molasses were again pressed for sale, and, after being 1 7-16, closed at 1½, or 5-32 down on the day. Gramophone, from an early price of 2 15-16, fell to 2¼, closing at 2 13-16; the net fall in this case also was 5-32. The announcement of the passing of the Preference dividend by Waring and Gillow was the subject of much comment in the market, and prices of the company's shares fell to new low levels. The Ordinary were called 4s. 6d., and the Preference 8s., but these prices were understood to be nominal. Dunlop Rubber fell 1s. to 11s., and lower prices were established for Turner and Newall (2 29-32), Unilever (2 15-32), British-American Tobacco (5 7-32), and International Nickel (23½). Imperial Chemical were a few pence harder on the day, and Courtaulds rose 1-32 to 3 3-32. Motor shares were weak, Leyland falling to 63s., Dennis to 38s., Thomas Tilling to 94s., and Singer to 20s. 9d. P. and O. Deferred units eased to 43s. 6d. Royal Mail Ordinary were marked down 2 points to 22½. In the Brewery group the changes were generally against holders, the chief falls being 1s. 9d. in Taylor, Walker (35s.), 1s. 6d. in Distillers (60s. 3d.), and 1s. in Guinness (104s. 6d.). Among store shares Harrods made a further recovery to 56s. 3d., but this movement was contrary to the general trend. In the Rankeur group further declines occurred in one or two Australian shares.

In the Mining market strength developed in South African Gold shares. City Deep were the chief feature, rising 1s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. Further rises occurred in Sub Nigel (2 27-32), Randfontein Estates (9s. 10½d.), and Robinson Deep "B" (9s. 3d.). A rise of 1-16 to ⅛ in General Mining was accompanied by small gains in East Rand and West Rand. Other shares to improve included Rand Mines (3 1-16), Gold Fields (1 19-32), Consolidated Mines Selection (12s. 3d.), Crown (2 21-32), and East Geduld (2 1-16). Rhodesian Copper shares were quiet, small declines taking place in N'Changa (2 13-16) and Chartered (31s. 6d.). Tanganyika hardened on the meeting to 1 19-32. There were small declines in Burma Corporation (10s. 3d.), San Francisco (16s. 9d.), Zinc Corporation Preference (2 15-16), and Rio Tinto (34⅞).

MONEY MARKET

MORE FAVOURABLE EXCHANGES

FALL IN THE PRICE OF GOLD

Further advances yesterday in the New York and Paris exchange rates, coupled with the absence of further gold engagements for France, caused the discount market to remain weak. The Treasury Bills were allotted at as low an average as £2 4s. 3.71d. per cent., and while brokers endeavoured to hold to 2½-2 5-16 per cent. as their rate for three months bank bills it was more difficult to obtain bills at the higher rate than on Thursday. There is a pronounced disinclination, however, to let the market rate fall below 2½ per cent. Some demand for November maturities from home and also Continental banks was reported at 2¼ per cent., and there was also some inquiry for September bills at 2 3-16 per cent. Business generally, however, was on a very small scale. Money continued plentiful, but a large proportion of the available funds appeared to be in the hands of the clearing institutions, which do not lower their rate below 2 per cent. Elsewhere a fair amount was available at 1½ per cent. and at 1¾ per cent., and old loans continued at variable rates were generally renewed at 1½ per cent. The distribution yesterday of about £11,500,000 (net) in dividends on the Four per Cent. Consols and on Treasury Bonds had little effect on market supplies of cash, and in view of the holiday the money so released may take a little more time than usual to find its way back to the market.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2¼	2¼—2⅜	2¾	2⅝-2⅝

Discount (Treasury Bills)				(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
%	%	%	%	%	%
2¼	2⅛	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3½—4	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate continued to move in favour of sterling, New York coming in a buyer in the afternoon, and the rate again closed at the highest point of the day—namely, $4.87½, compared with $4.87¼ on Thursday. There was little improvement in forward dollars in spite of the rise in the spot rate. At $4.86⅞ the Montreal rate showed a rise of ⅛c. A further sharp rise occurred in the French exchange, which closed 4c. higher at 123.83f., while the Brussels rate at length responded to the fall in money rates at that centre, being finally 34.80½b. There was a further rise in the Milan rate to 93.01l., and in the Swiss rate to 25.06½f., while the Swedish exchange at 18.10¼kr. was also more favourable to sterling. A renewal of sales of pesetas caused the Madrid rate to move against Spain, the closing quotation being 43.35p., against 42.87½p. Eastern exchanges were rather higher, the Hong-kong rate rising to 1s. 3¼d. and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 6 17/32d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate recovered to 40 11/32d., but the Rio exchange declined, closing at 5 1/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Aug. 1	July 31
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.87⅛-1/4	4.85 31/32-87/8
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 31/32-87/8	4.86⅛-⅜
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.78-123.84	123.73-123.81
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.78½-80¼	34.75½-79½
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.98-93.03	92.95-93.02
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06-25.07	25.05¼-06⅛
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾-375¼	374¾-375¼
Belgrade ..	Dnr. to £	—	1081/2-1083/4	1081/2-1083/4
Amst'rdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09¼-1/2	12.09¼-⅝
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.37½-20.38	20.37½-20.38
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.56	34.42-34.45	34.41-34.45
Budapest ..	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.79	27.74-27.78
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼-164⅜	164¼-⅜
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.38	43.38-43.44	43.37-43.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.25	25.20-25.25
Switzerland	Fr. to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,025f	1,025f
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	225.2215	274¼-¾	274¼-¾
Kovno ..	Lit to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.850	668-673	668-672
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.22-18.30	18.22-18.30
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16¼-16⅝	18.16-18⅜
Stockholm ..	Kr. to £	18.150	18.09¾-10¼	18.09¾-10¼
Copenh'g'n ..	Kr. to £	18.150	18.15¼-16¼	18.15¼-16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	972½	977⅛-979⅛	977⅛-979⅛
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5¼-1/5 15/16
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5¼-1/5 15/16
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5¼-1/5 15/16	1/5¼-1/5 15/16
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼-1/3⅞	1/3¼-1/3⅞
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 15/16-⅞	2/0 31/32-⅞
Shanghai ..	Per tael	—	1/6¼-1/6⅞	1/6¼-1/7
Singapore ..	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-7/32	2/3 31/32-7/32
Batavia ..	Pr. to £	12.107	12.09¼-09¾	12.09¼-09¾
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 1/32-5 1/16	5 1/32-5 1/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d.	40 3/16-40 7/16	40 3/16-40 7/16
V'paraiso	$ to £	40	39.99	39.99
M'video ..	Per dol.	53d.	40 1/4-40 3/4	40 1/4-40 3/4
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	13.06¼	13.05
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10-10.35	10.10-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-5.09 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

U.S. GOLD OUTFLOW

QUESTION OF SHIPMENTS TO LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1

The current outflow of gold from the United States was greatly accelerated to-day when arrangements were made for the shipment of $13,000,000 of metal to France on the Bremen, which is sailing late to-night. Of the total $10,000,000 is being shipped by Lazard Freres and the remainder by the Guaranty Trust.

The French exchange, however, remained steady, while sterling cables advanced to a new high point at 4.87¼, with the result that there were renewed rumours of early shipments of gold to London. These have been current here for some time. Opinions in financial circles differ as to the point sterling exchange must reach before shipments are profitable, but it is widely believed that shipments are probable before the end of the summer.

TIN COMPANIES' FUSION

In a circular to shareholders the directors of the Tavoy Tin Dredging Corporation state that the technical managers of the Anglo-Oriental group of tin companies in Burma have recommended a scheme of rearrangement founded upon the pooling of the interests of all the Burma companies, and providing for the working of the several areas as a comprehensive unit with a single policy and under one administration. An arrangement of this nature would render it practicable to suspend immediately those dredges and properties which are the least economical to operate, and to concentrate work for the present upon the areas where operating costs can be maintained at the lowest possible level.

The directors are satisfied that this can only be effected by a complete amalgamation of the four companies concerned—namely, Northern Tavoy Tin Dredging, Limited, Theindaw Tin Dredging Company, Limited, Thingandon Tin Dredging Company, Limited, and the corporation, and provisional agreements on the basis of a share exchange have been approved by the respective boards. The terms provide for the exchange of one fully-paid share of the corporation for:—(1) Each fully-paid share held in Northern Tavoy Tin Dredging, (2) every two fully-paid shares held in Theindaw Tin Dredging Company, (3) every two fully-paid shares held in Thingandon Tin Dredging Company. It is proposed to increase the capital of the corporation to £500,000 of which, on completion of the fusion, there would be in issue 359,031.

Arrangements have also been made, subject to the completion of the amalgamation scheme, for the issue of £125,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock, to enable the Corporation to discharge all outstanding liabilities of the combined undertakings and to provide liquid resources adequate to permit of production being kept at a minimum or, in case of necessity, suspended altogether, until the price of tin recovers to a satisfactory figure. The Debenture stock will be repayable in 10 years and will carry the option to convert into fully paid shares of the Corporation until June 30, 1933, on the basis of four shares of 4s. each for every £1 of Debenture stock.

An offer has been received from London Tin Corporation, Limited, to subscribe for the whole of the £125,000 of Debenture stock at par, free of cost to this Corporation, but arrangements have been made for shareholders to have the prior right to participate in the issue of Debentures on the understanding that London Tin Corporation, Limited, will subscribe for any balance that may remain after applications from shareholders have been satisfied.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The market was extremely dull to-day, with sales of only 1,087,000 shares, the smallest turnover in a full session since November, 1926.

Although trading was quiet at the opening the market had a steady appearance. The overnight brokers' loan figures were construed favourably, considering the fact that the subscription to American Telephone and Telegraph rights, which expire to-day, entailed heavy borrowings. Speculative buying in a few sections of the market helped to moderately extend yesterday's recovery. Consolidated Gas was again a target for professional drives, but the offerings were taken up fairly well, any important decline being prevented by the appearance of quiet support.

The smaliness of business made the market sensitive to scattered operations in the afternoon. A few stocks declined under realizations, while others moved up on support from pool interests, the latter being particularly noticeable in Case Packing Machines. The close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug 1	July 31
Montreal on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86½	4.86⅝
New York on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	4.87	4.87
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87¼	4.87⅜
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	4.84 31/32	4.84 31/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/16	4.86 15/16
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86¼
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93⅛	3.93⅛
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40 23/32	40.22⅝
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.81¼	26.81
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.91	26.90½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81¼	26.81½
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.90¾	23.90
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	14.00	13.99½
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.43½	19.43⅝
Madrid, cables ..	100ps.	19.30	11.25	11.36
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.15	14.15
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.54¼	17.54¼
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29½	1.20½	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.06	36.15
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.28	10.30

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Aug. 1	July 31	—	Closing Prices Aug. 1	July 31
Atchison ..	217	217½	Int.C.Amer	15⅛	15⅛
Atl. Coast L.	145	144	KansasCity	62½	62½
B. & O. ..	104	104½	Louisville	120	120
Do., Pref.	81½	81	Minn. S.P.	15	15
Brooklyn M. Tsit	64½	64	Miss. Pac.	64¼	65¼
Can. Pac.	185	186	Do., Pref.	123½	123
Cent. N.J.	236	236	N.Mex.,Pf.	1	2⅜
Ches. & O.	184	185	Do., Pref.	1	2
Ch. G.W.	10⅜	10¼	N.Y. Cent.	161½	161¼
Do., Pref.	38½	37⅜	N.Y.C. & W.	22 5/16	22 5/16
Ch., N.W.	73¼	74	N. Pacific	71	73
Ch.Mil.St.P.	14¼	14	Pennsyl'a	41 3/8	42⅝
Ch.Rock Is.	100½	100½	Reading	105	107
Del.& Hud.	158⅛	158	S.L. & S.F.	87	88
Del., Lack.	114	113½	S.L.& S.W.	66	66
Erie	41	41¼	S. Pacific	117⅜	118
Do., 1 Pf.	56	56	Southern ..	87¼	88
G.N., Pref.	82	82	Do., Pref.	95	93⅛
Ill. Cent.	117⅛	118	U. Pacific	216½	216
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	26	25½	Do., Pf. A	85	85
			Wabash ..	32½	33½
			Do., Pf. A	70	70

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	114	115	Int. Paper	20*	21
Allied Chem	260	265	Int. Tel. ..	45¼	46¼
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29	29	Kennecott	38⅝	39⅛
Am. and F. Pwr. ..	72½	73¼	Kresge S.S.	28½	28½
Am. Can.	128½	130⅜*	Kr'ger, 5%	27⅜	28
Am. Loco.	43¼	44¼	Liggett & M.	92	92
Am.-Rolling Mills ..	54⅛	54⅜	Loose Wile	60	61
Am. Smelt.	56⅞	56⅝	Mack Teks.	56	56⅝
Am.Sug. R.	53¼	53	Montg'y W.	35½	35½
Am. Tel..	209⅜	212⅛	Nash Mtrs.	34½	35½
At.-Tob. ..	244	258	Nat. Biscu.	84¼	84¼
Am. Woo'n	91½	91	Nat.Cash R	46	45¼
Anaconda ..	50½	50¼	Nat. Dairy	53	52⅜
Armour D.	76	76	N. Amer.	96½	100¼
As.DryGds.	34	34¼	Packard ..	14⅝	14⅝
Atl'nticRef	37¼	37⅜	Pan.A. Pet.	58¾	58⅜
Baldwins ..	27¼	27¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	90¼	92¼
Barnsdall A	23	23	Pullman ..	69	69
Beth. Steel	81	81	Radio Corp.	42	42
Cde Pasco	49½	50¼	R'm'g'n Rd	28⅛	27⅞
Celanese ..	14	14⅛	Ryl Dutch	51⅝	51¼
Chile Copp.	49	49	Sears R'b'k	66	66
Chrysler ..	29⅛	29⅝	Shell Trans	44	44
Col. Fuel ..	51⅜	51½	Shell Un.	19	19
Colum. Gas	62⅛	62½	Sloss S. Sti.	26	26
Col. Graph.	17⅛	17⅜	Std. Brands	20¼	20⅛
Cons. Gas	104½	107¾	Std. Gas ..	94⅜	97½
Cont. Can.	59⅛	60¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	62¼	62¾
Cont. Oil	20⅞	21	Do., N.J.	71⅞	72
Corn. Prod.	95	96¼	Do., N.Y.	32	31¼
Corn. Prod.	95	96¼	Studebaker	30⅞	31⅜
Crucible ..	76	76¾	Texas Corp.	52¼	52½
DavisonCh.	25¾	26½	Tex. G. Sul.	58¼	58
Drug, Inc.	76	75¼	Tidewater	13¾	13⅞*
Du Pont ..	174½	174¾	Transcont'l	12½	12½
Eastman K	207	208	Un.Carbide	72⅜	73¼
Elec.P.& L.	69	71⅛	United Corp..	32	33
Electric Storage	64¾	65	Un. Pacific	167½	167½
Fox Films ..	45½	46¼	United Gas	34⅞	35⅛
Gen Elec.	69⅝	70⅝	U.S. L'ther	9½	9½
Gen. Foods	54¼	54½	U.S. Rbr.	21	21⅞
Gen.Motors	45⅝	45⅝	U.S. Steel	165¼	165
Gillette ..	28¾	28⅝	Vic. Pref.	146⅜	146⅜
Goodrich ..	25¼	26½	W. Un. Tel.	166	166
Goodyear ..	62½	63	W'hse Mfg.	144½	146¼
Hou.OilTx.	84	85	Woolworth	59¾	60
Hud. Mtrs.	32¼	34¼	World Ed. Pump	124	126
Ind. Cem.	88	88	Youngst'n Sheet	112	112
Int. Harvr.	82	82⅝			
Int. Match	7⅞	7⅞			
Int. Nickel	23⅜	23⅜			

CURB EXCHANGE

An. Am. Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	29½	29⅝
Assoc. Gas	31¼	32	Pennroad	11⅜	11⅜
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	25½	25¼	Silica Gel.	17	17
Elec. Bond	81¼	82¾	Stand Oil of Indiana	50½	50⅝
Gulf Oil.	124½	124	Swift Intn.	33	33
Hydro Elec	25	37	Vacuum Oil	85	85
Int. Pet..	19	18¾			

**BON

COMPANY MEETING

BENGAL IRON COMPANY

SATISFACTORY WORKING OF MERGER AGREEMENT

The Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of The Bengal Iron Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.

Mr. Wm. Turner MacLellan, C.B.E. (chairman and managing director), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the report and balance-sheet now before you there are no great changes requiring comment. We consider that we have provided amply for the depreciation and colliery sinking fund, the total of which now stands at £684,855 18s. 1d. The subsidiary company referred to in the balance-sheet is The Eastern Light Castings Company, and the profit carried forward in this company is not of importance.

The contribution to the Debenture sinking fund reserve is again automatically larger than in previous years, and this fund now amounts to £132,553 16s. We decided to discontinue issuing interim circulars this year, as owing to changing conditions it was very difficult to say anything definite and the outlook has changed several times in the course of the 12 months.

The working of the merger agreement with The Indian Iron and Steel Company has been satisfactory. We have decided not to show separately in future the amounts accruing to either company. We think it leads to confusion in the minds of shareholders as the mention of the amount accruing to either company does not give a true picture of the reasons for the sum accrued, as we work each company for the best interests of both, but in regard to the year under review the profit as shown by our own books was somewhat greater and the amount payable by The Indian Iron and Steel Company considerably less than in the previous year.

In regard to the future, it is difficult to give any forecast, but we are busier in our foundries this year than we were last year at this time. The pig iron market, however, is depressed at the moment.

Curtailment of Railway Orders

Our relations with our employees have been absolutely peaceful, but financial stringency caused the Government of India to curtail railway expenditure—on which we depend to a large extent for orders—and this has been aggravated in the last few months by political unrest in many parts of the country, and until stability returns there is not much chance of business resuming normal proportions.

We could, as you will see, have paid a larger dividend, but in view of present conditions we thought it more prudent to increase the carry forward by about £15,000. Our thanks are due to our managing agents and the members of our staff at home and abroad for their work during the year.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. C. A. Bendix (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution.

The Chairman, in reply to Mr. Davis, said the Board would take into careful consideration the question of turning the company into an Indian company.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, less tax, was approved; the retiring directors, Mr. C. A. Bendix and Mr. Lincoln Chandler, were re-elected; and the auditors, Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co., London, and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Co., Calcutta, having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors and staff.

COMPANY RESULTS

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g div.	Date payable	Total year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Bank of New 5th Wales	Qrly 2½	Same	Aug. 27	7½†	Same
Chester Utd. Gas	Int. 2½	2½			
Dickens & Jones	Int. 5	Same			
Indiarubber Works	Int. 3½	2½			
Spencer, Turner & Boldero	Int. 2½	Same	Aug. 22	—	—

† To date.

Bridlington Gas.—Interim dividends of 15s. per share on the original capital and 12s. per share on the additional and new capital. The distributions a year ago were the same.

South Staffordshire Water Works.—Interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30 on the Ordinary stock at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum. Warrants will be payable on September 1 next.

William McEwan

Profits of William McEwan and Co., brewers and distillers, for the year ended June 30 last, after allowing for contributions, were £88,072 (against £87,487). It is proposed to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for the year (the same), and to place to reserve, fund £10,000 (the same), and to place forward the sum of £75,967 brought forward from last year, are carried forward.

Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire

In their report for the half-year ended June 30 the directors of Electrical Distribution of Yorkshire, Limited, state during the period there has been a large addition to the number of consumers and a substantial increase in the demands made upon the company for electricity as compared with the corresponding period of last year; the increased use for heating, cooking, and other domestic purposes is very marked. An interim dividend for the half-year has been paid—namely, 4½ per cent., which is the same as for the corresponding period in 1929.

Benn Brothers

The net profit of Benn Brothers for the year to June 30 amounted to £48,014 (against £48,624 in the preceding year), and £20,428 was brought in. After allocating £6,000 to the Jubilee Pension Fund £5,000 to leasehold reserve and £1,500 (against a similar amount in the preceding year), to reserve £10,000 (against £10,500), and to general reserve £10,000 (against £10,500), with a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 13¼ per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, and a final dividend on the Deferred shares of 1s. 3d. per share, making 4s. per share for the year, leaving £15,688 to be carried forward. For the preceding year similar payments were made on the Ordinary and Deferred shares.

Yorkshire Electric Power

The report of the Yorkshire Electric Power Company for the half-year ended June 30, states that, despite adverse conditions, particularly in the woollen textile industry, there has been a substantial increase in the amount of electricity sold during the six months compared with the corresponding period of 1929. The generating and sub-stations of the company have been extended to meet new demands, and contracts have been placed for the extension of the Thorahill power station. The company's authority to supply electricity for all purposes in the urban district of Silsden and have submitted it to the Minister of Transport for confirmation. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. (unchanged) has been paid.

Branston Artificial Silk

The report of the Branston Artificial Silk Company for the year ended April 30 says that the company's plant and equipment are now in a condition to recommence operations immediately conditions permit of the board formulating a definite policy for reopening. The directors state that despite a period of general difficulty and uncertainty it has been found possible to dispose of the production from the Branston works at a value of approximately £200,000. In December, 1929, it was announced that negotiations were on foot for a linking of interests with the American Chatillon Corporation, since which date the Corporation has been merged in the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation. The negotiations are proceeding with the British Nicole Company, who own the Chatillon world patents used by the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation. The directors availed themselves of an opportunity of purchasing a substantial holding in Kirklees, Limited, a company which is producing weekly about 12 tons of rayon yarn, mostly of special quality, for which there is a ready demand. For the year's working the company show a loss on the year of £134,850. Meeting, August 12.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development

The report for 1929 of the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company states that during the year it became necessary to raise £150,000, which was loaned to the company by various participants in a scheme to form a power and supply company in Northern Rhodesia. The participants in this scheme made a preliminary advance to the Rhodesia Broken Hill Company of £150,000, free of interest to December 31, 1929, and thereafter to carry interest at 1 per cent. above bank rate, with a minimum of 6 per cent. in January, 1930. The Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation was registered, and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Company thereupon created the company's hydro-electric power plant at Mulungushi. £250,000 First Mortgage Debentures were issued on the Debentures are allotted to the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, and carry interest as from June 30, 1930, at the rate of 1 per cent. above bank rate, with a minimum of 6 per cent., and are repayable on or before December 31, 1931. The company, on the receipt of the £250,000, repaid £100,000 advanced by the participants; the balance being retained by the company. An option has been granted to the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation to purchase as from December 31, 1934, the Mulungushi plant as an asset, but not the power not, except by failure to maintenance, so shall it should decide to dispose of its hydro-electric power and transmission lines. The output of electric power in 1929 was 12,121 tons (against 9,579 tons for 1928). Production from January 1 to June 30 amounted to 7,063 tons. Production of lead was suspended during July last, owing to the exhaustion of sulphide lead-ore, ore above the water level of the mine, resulting in the output being reduced to 1,653 tons (against 4,676 tons). The profit for the year was £6,191 (against £7,796), out of which £3,565 has been written off. Transition expenditure, expenditure in connection with patents, &c., leaving £3,949 to be carried forward. Last year's debit was written off from reserve. Meeting, August 11.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER LOWER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

London (The Baltic Exchange), Aug. 1.—The Exchange is closed until Tuesday morning next.

Wheat.—In sympathy with firm overnight advices from North America sellers were asking 3d. to 6d. over late rates and there was rather more response from buyers. Reports of a large business in Russian were lacking in details excepting for the actual trading done to the East Coast. For a part cargo of 2,000 tons, South Australian, per Khyr Malcolme, R/L June 24, Italy paid 38s. 3d., while to Hull, 1,300 tons South Russian (sample 764), per Matronna, shipping-shipped, sold at 35s. (less 2 per cent.). Late yesterday 4,675 tons, balance of cargo of West Australian, per Templemead, R/L July 1, changed hands at 36s. For Pacific white, Sept. and Oct., 33s. 9d. was required; 33s. 10½d. for No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), Aug., and 33s. 6d. for No. 2. Parcels sold slowly, the advance of 6d. to 9d. checking business. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), Aug., sold at 35s. 4½d. and 35s. 3d.; 33s. 4½d. Liverpool), per Lauritz Swensen, afloat, at (Gulf), afloat.

The wheat futures market closed 2d. to 3d. higher.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
		Manitoba Grade			
July	33 2	33 2	33 0	33 2	32 11
Aug.	33 2	33 2	33 0	33 2	32 11
Nov.	34 0	34 0	34 0	33 9	33 9
Jan.	34 8	34 8	34 6	34 8	34 5
		London Grade			
Sept.	32 11	32 11	32 10	32 11	32 9
Dec.	33 5	33 5	33 4	33 5	33 3

Maize.—Cargoes were steadily held and prices were 2d. per qr. higher, but trading continued quiet. For La Plata, afloat, 24s. 3d. was required, and 24s. for Aug. and Sept. Dan./Gal/Fox., on passage, was obtainable at 25s. 6d. Sept. Dan./Gal/Fox., on passage, was obtainable at 25s. 6d. Parcels were in moderate request at occasionally lower prices, La Plata, June-July, sold at 23s. 6d. to 23s. 3d., and 23s. 4½d.; July-Aug., at 23s. 1½d. to 22s. 10½d. and 23s.; and June-July tenderable, at 23s. 9d. (less 1½ per cent.). To Liverpool La Plata per Manchurian Prince afloat, sold at 23s. 9d.; per Britanny, at 23s. 10½d.; and per Lawbeath, at 24s. 3d.

Barley was rather harder to buy. Persian, Sept.-Oct., was held for 15s. 6d.; Danubian, Aug.-Sept., for 15s. 9d.; and Azoff/Black Sea, Aug.-Sept., for 15s. 9d.; and Nov., for 16s.

Oats were quietly steady. La Plata, Sept. and Oct., was offered at 13s.

Cargo Lane was poorly attended and trading was quiet in view of the approaching holiday. English wheat was unchanged at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was obtainable on easier terms. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex ship, 37s.; No. 2, 37s. 3d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 36s.; 28s.; No. 2 mixed durum, 32s. 9d.; No. 3, 32s. 3d.; No. 5, 28s.; No. 2 mixed durum, 32s. 9d.; No. 3, 32s. 3d.; No. 5, No. 2, 35s. 6d.; Baruso, 61½lb., 35s. 6d.; Australian, 37s. 6d.; and choice white Karachi, 35s. 3d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at recent quotations. London straight run, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.; and country straight run, 28s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; and (new), 27s. to 27s. 6d. per 280lb. Maize was quiet and 5d. easier. La Plata cargo ship (new), 25s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.; Rosarabian, 28s. 6d.; landed, 25s. 6d.; and No. 2 white flat African, 28s. per 480lb. Barley continued quiet. English malting, 29s. to 30s.; English feed, 25s. to 28s. 6d.; Californian, landed, 30s. to 35s.; (new) ex ship, 22s. to 24s.; and Chilean brewing, ex steamer, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; Persian, 17s.; Russala, 18s.; ex ship, 16s. 9d. per 400lb. Oats were quietly steady. English, 17s. to 20s.; and (new) black, 16s. per 2 cwt. La Plata, ex ship, 14s. landed, 14s. 9d.; mixed feed, 13s.; Chilean white, 19s.; Chilean tawny, ex ship, 13s. 9d.; and Germans, 19s. 6d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed, 5s. per 112lb. Oatmeal was steady. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 9d.; American, 14s. 6d.; and rolled oats, 16s.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Wheat.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 3d. to 9d. per qr. advance. No. 1 N. Manitoba, Aug., quoted 35s. 6d.; No. 2, 34s. 9d.; No. 3, 34s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Aug., 33s. 7½d.; No. 5, 31s. 4½d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Aug., 30s. 4½d.; No. 5, hard winter, Gulf, Aug., 33s. 6d.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 32s. 9d.; No. 3, 32s. 3d.; No. 2 red winter, Aug., 31s. 6d.; Choice white Karachi, Aug., 34s. 6d.; white, Eastern Pacific, Aug., 33s. 6d.; and Australian, loading, 35s. 6d. The only parcels (reported was No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, afloat, 33s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet but steady. (Graded wheat futures closed firm, 1.cd. to 1.½d. per cental higher on the day. Sales were 200 loads.

Graded Wheat Futures

Month	Business done		Official settm't prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Per 100lb.	Opening values	High't	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July					6 11		
Oct.	7 1½	7 1½	7 0½	7 1	7 1	7 1½
Dec.	7 2½	7 2½	7 1½	7 2	7 2	7 2½
March	7 3½	7 3½	7 2½	7 3	7 3	7 3½

Maize.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in active demand for near-at-hand and early shipments. La Plata due Aug. 6, sold at 23s. 6d. to 23s.; Aug. 17, 23s. 6d.; and Aug.-Sept., at 23s. to 22s. 3d. There were sellers of Sept.-Oct., 22s. 3d.; Dan./Gal/Fox., Aug.-Sept., 23s.; Sept.-Oct., 22s. 3d.; Dan./Gal/Fox., Aug.-Sept., 24s. 3d.; 23s.; No. 4 flat yellow, Aug.-Sept., 23s. 3d.; Aug.-Sept., 22s.; and No. 6 round yellow, Aug.-Sept., 23s. 6d.; No. 5, Chilean tawny, Aug.-Sept., 23s. 3d.

Chilean shipment parcels were quiet with sellers of Flour was in fair demand at late rates.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—The market is closed until 11 a.m. on Tuesday. Only a small business was done on the spot to-day and the market was easier. American declined 5 points; middling 7.22d.; Brazilian and Peruvian were 25 points lower; Fernam fair, 6.42d.; g.f. smooth, 7.52d.; f.f. Tanguis, 7.67d. Egyptian remained at previous rates; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 12.20d.; f.g.f. upper, 9.23d. African declined 10 points; middling West, 7.12d.; g.f. East, 7.97d. Indian 4.05d.

American futures opened below parity at 2 to 4 points decline. Bombay selling and reports of rains in the drought sections of the belt offset the relatively firm overnight cables. Offerings were light, however, and some scale-down buying helped to impart steadiness later in the morning, with values at midday unchanged to 1 point lower. Higher opening cables from New York and reports that rains were quite inadequate led to increasing buying in the afternoon, under which prices rose 8 to 9 points. The upward movement being helped by increasing reports of crop deterioration and a scarcity of sellers. The close was steady and 6 to 8 points higher on the day. Closing prices:—Oct., 6.74; Jan., 6.81; Mar., 6.90; May, 6.96. New York 11 a.m. prices:—Oct., 12.52; Jan. 12.76; Mar., 12.95; May, 13.10.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 2 points lower, but recovered in sympathy with American and closed steady at 3 to 9 points advance. Aug. and Sept., 10.91; Oct., 11.05; Nov., 11.15; Dec. and Jan., 11.25; Feb. and March, 11.42; April, 11.57; May, 11.70; June to Aug., 11.75. Upper contracts closed steady and 3 to 4 points higher. Aug., 8.53; Sept., 8.47; Oct., 8.05; Nov., 8.05; Dec., 8.11; Jan., 8.16; Feb., 8.22; March, April, 8.41; May, 8.44; June, 8.46; July and Aug., 8.50.

Empire futures closed steady at 5 points advance. Aug., 6.66; Sept., 6.65; Oct., 6.60; Nov., 6.54; Dec., 6.60; Jan., 6.69; Feb., 6.61; March and April, 6.70; May and June, 6.76; July and Aug., 6.87.

Description	Sales			Export			Imports	
	To-day	So far this week	So far this week last year	To-day	So far this week	So far this week last year	To-day	So far this week
American	380	7,030	—	—	400	1,616	7,813	
Brazilian, &c.	500	3,050	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian, &c.	200	1,600	100	300	3,128	11,076		
Egyptian, &c.	350	900	—	—	—	1,170		
E. Indies, &c.	500	1,210	50	50	—	7,102		
	1,070	2,210	50	50	—	1,545		
Totals—								
This week	3,000	16,000	200	800	4,744	28,707		
Last week	2,000	14,000	100	600	2,458	13,824		

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'est	L'west	Closing	H'est	L'west	Closing
August	6.78	6.78	6.85	6.77	6.76	6.78
September	6.65	6.65	6.75			6.69
October	6.75	6.64	6.74	6.70	6.64	6.67
November	—	—	6.73	6.68	6.64	6.65
December	6.75	6.67	6.78	6.72	6.70	6.71
January	6.82	6.71	6.81	6.76	6.71	6.74
February	—	—	6.84			6.76
March	6.90	6.79	6.90	6.84	6.79	6.82
April	—	—	6.92			6.84
May	6.96	6.86	6.96	6.91	6.87	6.89
June	—	—	6.98			6.91
July	6.95	6.92	7.01	6.95	6.94	6.94
August	—	—	7.03			6.96

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follow:—

	To-day		
	1st report	Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August	15.05	15.05	15.07
,, October	14.80	14.70	14.86
Sakellaridis, November	23.00	22.75	22.97
,, January	—	22.91	23.11
,, March	23.55	23.35	23.50

MANCHESTER, Aug. 1.—The market showed a brighter tendency, while inquiry for cloth was more voluminous. The turnover also showed a slight expansion. Karachi was the most active Indian outlet and purchased numerous moderate lots of mulls and piecegoods. China again took poplins and fancies at poor prices; the quantities sold at yesterday's Shanghai auction were unchanged from the previous week, but whites were badly down in price and greys and blacks stronger. The situation in the Yangtze valley centres was reported to be serious and having a depressing effect on the market.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

London, Aug. 1.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will remain closed until Tuesday morning next.

Sugar.—British refined was in moderate demand at unchanged rates. London real Lyle's No. 2 granulated, prompt, 25s. 9d. Home grown granulated, prompt, quoted 26s. to 28s. 2d., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 19s. 10½d.; ex West Indian crystallized, quoted 20s. to 22s. 9d.; white Javas, Aug.-Sept., quoted 8s. 6d.; Oct.-Dec., 8s. 4½d., ex store. Cuba granulated, prompt, quoted 8s.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, quoted 8s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 11½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugars was quiet. Fredersdala, 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 9s. 4½d., value; San Domingo and/or Cubans, 96 per cent., Aug., quoted 8s. 7½d.; Sept., 8s. 9d., nilled, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were inactive.

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August	8 4½	8 1½	8 4½	8 2¼
December	8 6	8 3	8 2¼	8 1¼

No call at 4.15 p.m.

Raw sugar futures opened with a quiet tone, but closed steadier. Aug. delivery sold at 8s. 9½d. and 8s. 10½d. (combined) to 4s. 10½d.; Dec. at 5s. 1½d.; March from 4s. 2½d. and 6s. 3d. (combined) to 6s. 3d.; May from 4s. 5½d. to 6s. 6d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m.		3.15 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August	4 11½	4 9½	4 11¼	4 9¼
September	5 1½	4 9½	5 0¼	4 10½
October	5 3	4 10½	5 1½	5 0¼
December	5 5½	5 0¼	5 4	5 0¾
New Contract Basis, 96 per Cent., c.i.f.				
January	6 0	5 9½	5 11¼	5 9
March	6 3	6 2¼	6 3	6 2¼
August	6 6	6 5¼	6 6	6 5¼
No call at 4.15 p.m.	6 10½	6 9	6 10½	6 9

Syrup.—Lyle's half-puncheons quoted 22s. 6d.; 22b. tins, 35s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 8cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

Glucose.—Guaranteed waterwhite, Aug.-Sept. delivery, quoted 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

Coffee.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

Cocoa.—Accra easier. Fair fermented, mid crop, July-Aug., quoted 30s. 3d. per cwt.; Oct.-Dec., 34s., sellers, f.o.b. Futures were quiet and easier; Aug. declined 3d. Sales, 10 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m.		12.30 p.m.	
	Sellers	Buyers	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug.	37 4½	37 3	37 4½	37 0
Sept.	37 3	37 0	37 3	36 3
Oct.	37 0	36 7½	37 0	36 0
Dec.	36 3	35 10½	36 0	35 10½
Jan.	36 6	35 9	36 6	35 9
March	36 9	35 9	36 9	35 9

No further calls.

Tea.—The market is closed for the holiday.

Rice.—Steady. Burma, No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 9d. per cwt.; Aug., in ships to Continent and U.K., 11s.-4½d.; No. 3, double to Levant, Aug., 11s. 3d., sellers; Sept., doubles, Cuba (main ports), Sept., 11s.; 2s., 10s., sellers. Aug.-Sept., doubles quoted 12s., Continent. Saigon No. 1, Aug.-Sept., singles, quoted 12s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

Rangoon Beans quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. per cwt.; Aug.-Sept., 10s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

Sago Flour steady. Aug.-Sept. quoted 9s. 1½d., sellers, per cwt., c.i.f., Liverpool.

Tapioca was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 26s. 6d. per cwt.; Aug., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, f.o.t., Havre. Seed pearl, Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 6d.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

Spices.—Pepper maintained a steady tone, but trading was quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 9½d. per lb.; Lampong, 9½d.; white Muntok, 10¼d., sellers. To arrive:—Black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., 8¾d., value; Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, pearl, Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s., c.i.f., Havre. Seed spot, quoted 23s. 6d.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, s. 6d. Pepper maintained a steady tone, but trading was quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 9½d. per lb.; Lampong, 9½d.; white Muntok, 10¼d., sellers. To arrive:—Black Singapore, f.a.q., Aug.-Oct., 8¾d., value; Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, pearl, Aug.-Sept., quoted 12s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 6d.; July, 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

Spices.—Pepper maintained a steady tone, but trading was quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 9½d. per lb.; white, 11d.; Aug.-Sept.,

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡ Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

3½% Annu., 53⅛ 4
3½% Annu., 50
2½% Cons., 54½†† 2¼ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% Cons. Ln., 86⅝ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ¼ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ¼
3½% Conv., 79½‡‡† ¾ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ⅝ ⅝
4½% Do., 90⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
5% Funding, 90⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4½% Do., 1944-64, 104⅜ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% Treasury Bds., 1941-42, Δ 100⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4½% Do., 1939-42, Δ 100¼ 100⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 100⅜ ⅜
4½% Do., 1940-42, Δ 100⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4½% Do., Rep. 1st Feb., 1934, A. 101⅛ ⅜ ⅜
4½% Do., 1952-54, A. 101⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
3% Do., 1933-35, A. 102⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% Victory Bds., Small, 93½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% Do., Large, 93½ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% War Ln., 1929-42, 93⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
4% War Ln., 1934 or after, 93⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
3½% War Ln., 1928-42, 90⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
3½% Do., 1948 or after, 90⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
3½% Do., Tran. by Deed..103⅛ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝

Bank of England, 253½ 4¼ 7 8½
Guar. 2½% Irish Land, 58½ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Guar. 3% Irish Land, 64 ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Guar. 3% Land, 63½ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
Do. 3% 54½ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
Do. 3½% 63¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
Do. 4½% Ln., 1959-69, 85 5
Do. 4% Ln., 1960-90, 79 ¼
Irish Free State, 4½% Land Bds., 92¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ⅝
Local Loan, 64½ ¼ ¼ ⅜ ⅜ ½ ½ ⅝ ⅝ 5 ⅝ 5 ⅝ 5

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE SEVILLE WATER WORKS COMPANY, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held on Friday, the 15th day of August, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, at the Company's Offices, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C., to receive the Report of the Directors, to declare a Dividend, and to transact all such business as is usual, or may be brought forward at an Ordinary Meeting.

Share Warrant to Bearer Coupons No. 36 must be presented at the Company's London Bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C.3, or at the Company's Office in Seville, to obtain the Dividend thereon, on and after 16th August, 1930.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2nd to the 13th August, 1930, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THOS. F. MOWAT, Secretary.

Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.4.
1st August, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE UNITED MOLASSES COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

On and after the 5th August next the ADDRESS of the REGISTERED OFFICE of this Company will be 71, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

By Order of the Board,
CECIL DODD, Secretary.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM (also DOUBLES) with breakfast (from 23s. 6d.); attractively furnished; hot and cold water all rooms; personal supervision; five minutes Marble Arch.—21, Cambridge-terrace. Padd. 6376.

A BALCONY SUITE; spacious, facing quiet gardens; (twin beds; £6 with board; other rooms.—Mrs. Spa, 40, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 0121.

A Bare few minutes Hyde Park.—Up-to-date Residential large private garden.—29, Ladbroke-gardens, Kensington Park-road, W.11. From 45s. 6d. Park 5127.

A Bare Minute Tubes and Buses, central yet quiet.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; catering as desired; from 23s.; also one small. 23s.—21, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 7802.

HILLS.

A Bare 2mins. Tube; 90 rooms; from 35s.; gas fires; garage; dancing.—37, Princes-square, W.2. Park 1867.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Paddington, Hyde Park.—Ideal Residence for COLONIALS and VISITORS to LONDON. Newly decorated and refurnished throughout; from 2gns. weekly. Large doubles now available. Padd. 8858.

A Bare Minute Paddington Station.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

HYDE PARK, W.2.
A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed newly decorated House; facing Park; all bedrooms fitted basins; hot and cold water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fire in every room; lift; separate tables if desired; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water), many having private baths; numerous reception rooms; overlooking tennis lawn; garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone 0258 Park.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; excellent food; good service; gas fire in every room; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Parks; from 2½gns. single, 3½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1769.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; 4 yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position; close Park; facing famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Brochure.—QUEEN COURT, Queen-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2816.)

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date Private Tube, combines all parts, eight minutes Piccadilly; every room hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5681.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
A. GANTLEMEN ONLY.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; excellent cuisine; private suites; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—7-9, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including light, constant hot water, shower baths; divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; very reasonable terms.—Bonnington Court, 68, Sinclair-road, W.6. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.
ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water; central heating. Western 1381.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Park and Lancaster-gate; meals as required.—Ring Paddington 6840.

123, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished, with breakfast and bath, from 35s. (Yorkshire House).

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; basin roof, antique furniture, gas fire concealed; other prefer rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fire in every room; lift; separate tables if desired; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD RESIDENCE.

HOLLAND COURT,
81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.

Under expert management of Resident Owner; 60 Bed rooms (hot and cold water), many having private baths; numerous reception rooms; overlooking tennis lawn; garden for use of visitors; terms from three guineas per week; one minute from Holland Park Tube Station. 'Phone 0258 Park.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; excellent food; good service; gas fire in every room; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Parks; from 2½gns. single, 3½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1769.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; 4 yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position; close Park; facing famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Brochure.—QUEEN COURT, Queen-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2816.)

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date Private Tube, combines all parts, eight minutes Piccadilly; every room hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5681.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
A. GANTLEMEN ONLY.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; excellent cuisine; private suites; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—7-9, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including light, constant hot water, shower baths; divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; very reasonable terms.—Bonnington Court, 68, Sinclair-road, W.6. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.
ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water; central heating. Western 1381.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Park and Lancaster-gate; meals as required.—Ring Paddington 6840.

123, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished, with breakfast and bath, from 35s. (Yorkshire House).

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; basin roof, antique furniture, gas fire concealed; other prefer rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

SAYES COURT,
24, INVERNESS-TERRACE,
HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; gas fire in every room; lift; separate tables if desired; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2840.

A BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED BOARD RESIDENCE.

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47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; excellent food; good service; gas fire in every room; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Parks; from 2½gns. single, 3½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; excellent cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and bus; moderate. Padd. 1769.

A LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; artistically decorated and beautifully furnished; running hot water; electric heating; 4 yards from Marble Arch.—40, Seymour-street, W.1. (Padd. 0744.)

EMBASSY.

A Minute Tube, Bayswater-road, facing Park; food a speciality; garage; gas fires; hot and cold water basins. From 3gns. Park 2131. Night porter.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 30 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

RICHMOND HILL.

A RESIDENCE OF REFINEMENT, with first-class cooking and personal attendance; beautifully furnished; quiet residential position; close Park; facing famous Terrace, golf, riding, &c. Private rooms and suites at REASONABLE TERMS; every comfort and convenience; constant hot water. Brochure.—QUEEN COURT, Queen-road, Richmond. (Richmond 2816.)

A Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and LARGE BED ROOM; excellent cooking.—7, Devonport-street, Hyde Park, W.2.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date Private Tube, combines all parts, eight minutes Piccadilly; every room hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. Cuisine a speciality. Private garden. From 3gns. Park 9173.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished, running hot and cold water; facing gardens; with breakfast from 30s. Padd. 5681.

A MERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Moderate prices. LADIES ONLY.
75, Linden-gardens, W.2. (Park 8057.)
19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kens. 1075.)
A. GANTLEMEN ONLY.
136, Holland-road, W.14. (Park 9183.)

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night; excellent cuisine; private suites; really good liberal table. From £3 7s. 6d. full board.—7-9, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single 22s., double 16s. each person, including light, constant hot water, shower baths; divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers; central heating; lounges; dancing; hall porter; very reasonable terms.—Bonnington Court, 68, Sinclair-road, W.6. (Westbourne-grove.) Park 9900 (2 lines).

7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station.
ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS, newly decorated, furnished by Maples; divan beds; gas fires and rings; constant hot water; central heating. Western 1381.

ATTRACTIVE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, one minute Park and Lancaster-gate; meals as required.—Ring Paddington 6840.

123, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

ATTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated and furnished, with breakfast and bath, from 35s. (Yorkshire House).

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM; basin roof, antique furniture, gas fire concealed; other prefer rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths, breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick-square, Pimlico Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

MAIDA VALE, W. 9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms; fitted basins, hot and cold water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD.

In quiet, well-run house, overlooking gardens and facing South. Spacious, airy, bay windows, and balcony. Fitted every room; hot and cold water. Redecorated throughout. Service and meals optional. 27s. 6d. week.—Apply 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove. Haverstock-hill (one minute Belsize Park Station).

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.
RECENTLY OPENED.

Running hot and cold water; Bed room, breakfast, and dinner first night, 50s. per week. Bed room, breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d. Personal supervision. Museum 3941.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms, 2½gns. and 3gns. and 42.44. Harrington-gardens from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0607.

HOME for MEN STUDENTS; large house, South East district; 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box B.944, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full of partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK, 58, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—Well Furnished and decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light. Dinner optional. Telephone. Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK.—A charming Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; two bed, one sitting, bath, &c., all communicating; well recommended; home comforts.—50, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 5235.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON, 68, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 30s. to 2½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near). Excellent SERVICE SUITE on first floor; suit couple or bachelor; close to Russell's school and Kensington Park; constant hot water; highly recommended. Western 3419.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; ideal position; good varied catering; personal supervision; from 3½gns.; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Baker-street, N.W.1
Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Hampstead, N.W.3
Collingham-gardens, S.W.5. Hamilton-street, S.W.8.
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. Vicarage-gate, W.8.
Pilgrim's-lane, N.W.3. Holland-park, W.11.
Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. Ashley-place, S.W.1.
Craven-hill, W.2. Leinster-square, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2. Inverness-terrace, W.2.
Queen and Country Branches too.
Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADIES visiting London RECEIVED in comfortable STUDENTS' CLUB, near Earl's Court Tube; 6s. 6d. per day (inclusive) during holidays; references.—23, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.

LADY can take one or two gentlemen; charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals optional; own bath rooms, constant hot water; quiet and select house off Portland-place; very reasonable terms.—Phone, Langham 1350.

LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single, from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., 2963.—Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, rings; meals optional; 35s.-3gns.—93, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. West. 0544.

OXFORD LADY RECEIVES STUDENTS or GUESTS; private house; opportunity foreigners wishing to learn English.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road.

REDLANDS,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, W. Bed Rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires. Full board from 2½gns. Padd. 7543.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, from 30s.; meals optional; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1770.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; gas fires; 30s. inclusive, breakfast, baths, lights.—8s, Sussex-place. Kens. 2919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close stations).—BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water and gas fire in every room; some vacancies will be filled at reduced price for permanency. 31s. 6d.-45s., including breakfast; ground-floor suite vacant.—Write Box J.848, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Western 6051.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; bath-breakfast service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0096.)

TO be LET, FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; use of kitchen; 3 guineas.—45, Sutherland-grove, Southfields, S.W.18.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS (two or more), with attendance and board for two wanted, inside 10 miles London, preferably on gravel or sand.—Box 83, 252, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum. — BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.
CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS near Baker-street Station; full service. Welbeck 7385.

PRINCES-MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube; rooms; constant hot water; heat; breakfast, English food; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 3gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d. (Large sitting room, bed room communicating JUST VACANT.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, single or double; good service; central; quiet, comfortable.—Kensington 3513.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W.1. Mayfair 5063.

121, SLOANE-STREET.

BACHELOR SELF-CONTAINED SUITE; bed-sitting rooms, lounge, attendance; dinner if required.

56, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED FLATLETS (ladies only). Suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cookers. Central heating. All hot water, baths, and service inclusive. 25s. to 3gns.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opening; exceptionally well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water in rooms, ample bath rooms; quiet position facing South.—29, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park. few minutes' walk Marble Arch. Ambassador 2952.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—66, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Flax. 6241.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS. Furnished as sitting rooms. 25s., double (large), 35s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7 (close Gloucester-road). Western 0266; and 8, Grenville-place (adjoining), Western 1256.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Padd. 0051.—Bed-sitting rooms fitted hot and cold water; gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service; from 35s., double 3 guineas; other meals as required.

10, SUSSEX-GARDENS.

CHARMING FURNISHED Service Flat three rooms; constant hot water; meals if desired.—Padd. 5655.

CHELSEA.—Comfortable SINGLE BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; fitted basin, hot and cold, electric light, gas fire, baths; £2 5s. Also large Bed-Sitting Room, 2gns.; breakfast; 'phone.—73, Oakley-street, Chelsea.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, KENSINGTON GARDENS, Queen's-road Tube. From 22s. 6d. Gas fires. Meals served.—39, St. Peterburgh-place, W.2. Park 2145.

HAMPSTEAD.

DELIGHTFUL UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in quiet, well-run house, to be redecorated to taste; every convenience, electric light, gas fires, rings and meters, phone, bath; meals and service if required; 14s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week.—Apply Housekeeper, 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove (one minute Belsize Park Station).

ASHDOWN PARK.

PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COULSDON, SURREY. DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, 15 miles Town, frequent electric trains; tennis, croquet, putting green, near links; garages; billiards; gas fires bed rooms.—Write Resident Proprietor, Illustrated booklet. 'Ph. Purley 185.

DULWICH COURT,

COLLEGE-ROAD, S.E.21. 'Phone, Sydenham 2607.—A Private Residential with every comfort; 13min. City and Victoria, next Sydenham-hill Station; tennis; garage.

EALING.—COURTFIELD, 1-3, THE COMMON; old-fashioned hospitality recommended for families; children's playroom; laundry facilities; constant hot water; public rooms overlook Common; excellent food and service; terms from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Ealing 1011.

ENGLISH FAMILY, living Hampstead offer exceptional HOME to PAYING GUESTS; comfortable; young society; tennis, bridge; reduced terms for holiday months.—Mrs. Newman, 24, Belsize-crescent, N.W.3.

77, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

FIRST-CLASS Residence and address; one minute Tube and buses; Flatlets beautifully furnished; ladies only; suit students or professional women catering for themselves; fitted basins (hot and cold), concealed beds; cookers, gas fires, central heating; hot water service and bath inclusive; 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

MAIDA VALE, W. 9.

GUESTS; partial board; young society; tennis, bridge, dancing.—168, Sutherland-avenue. Abercorn 2457.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms; fitted basins, hot and cold water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD.

In quiet, well-run house, overlooking gardens and facing South. Spacious, airy, bay windows, and balcony. Fitted every room; hot and cold water. Redecorated throughout. Service and meals optional. 27s. 6d. week.—Apply 45, Stanley-gardens, Belsize-grove, Haverstock-hill (one minute Belsize Park Station).

HANDSOME SUITES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and separate rooms, newly decorated; constant hot water; service.—Finlay, 125, Queen's-gate. Western 4871.

HAREWOOD CHAMBERS,
74-80, GOWER-STREET, W.C.
RECENTLY OPENED.

Running hot and cold water; Bed room, breakfast, and dinner first night, 50s. per week. Bed room, breakfast, and bath from 7s. 6d. Personal supervision. Museum 3941.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Terms, 2½gns. and 3gns. and 42.44. Harrington-gardens from 2½gns. See also Hotel Column on Page Two.

MILDMAY HOUSE.

129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.
HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, near Tubes, trains, buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0607.

HOME for MEN STUDENTS; large house, South East district; 20 minutes City, West End.—Write Box B.944, The Times, E.C.4.

HYDE PARK, 37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W., near Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full of partial board, best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK, 58, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE.—Well Furnished and decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS; fitted hot and cold water, gas fires. Terms moderate, including breakfast, baths, light. Dinner optional. Telephone. Padd. 4299.

HYDE PARK.—A charming Unfurnished SERVICE FLAT; two bed, one sitting, bath, &c., all communicating; well recommended; home comforts.—50, Sussex-gardens. Padd. 5235.

IDEAL BED-SITTING ROOMS, near Marble Arch; running hot water, portable reading lamps; breakfast, valeting. Padd. 4223.—16, Southwick-street, W.2.

KENSINGTON, 68, Church-street.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms with breakfast, from 30s. to 2½gns. double; meals as desired; excellent service. Park 9282.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET (near). Excellent SERVICE SUITE on first floor; suit couple or bachelor; close to Russell's school and Kensington Park; constant hot water; highly recommended. Western 3419.

95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

KENYA PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.—Comfortable; ideal position; good varied catering; personal supervision; from 3½gns.; bed, breakfast, 8s. 6d. Kens. 8137.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Baker-street, N.W.1
Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7. Hampstead, N.W.3
Collingham-gardens, S.W.5. Hamilton-street, S.W.8.
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5. Vicarage-gate, W.8.
Pilgrim's-lane, N.W.3. Holland-park, W.11.
Ladbroke-gardens, W.11. Ashley-place, S.W.1.
Craven-hill, W.2. Leinster-square, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2. Inverness-terrace, W.2.
Queen and Country Branches too.
Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Stamp.)

LADIES visiting London RECEIVED in comfortable STUDENTS' CLUB, near Earl's Court Tube; 6s. 6d. per day (inclusive) during holidays; references.—23, Ashburn-gardens, S.W.7.

LADY can take one or two gentlemen; charming BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals optional; own bath rooms, constant hot water; quiet and select house off Portland-place; very reasonable terms.—Phone, Langham 1350.

LANCASTER GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Moderate. Padd. 2086.—8, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD.

LINDORES.—Delightful spacious rooms; good cuisine; partial board.—25, Belsize-park. (Primrose 2919.)

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive SERVICE SUITE; also Bed-Sitting Rooms, single, from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., 2963.—Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD.

NEWLY DECORATED Furnished Service Rooms fitted hot running water, gas fires, rings; meals optional; 35s.-3gns.—93, Cornwall-gdns. Minute Station. West. 0544.

OXFORD LADY RECEIVES STUDENTS or GUESTS; private house; opportunity foreigners wishing to learn English.—Mrs. T., 181, Woodstock-road.

REDLANDS,

9, Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, W. Bed Rooms; hot and cold water, gas fires. Full board from 2½gns. Padd. 7543.

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, from 30s.; meals optional; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1770.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; gas fires; 30s. inclusive, breakfast, baths, lights.—8s, Sussex-place. Kens. 2919.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (close stations).—BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly furnished and decorated; hot and cold water and gas fire in every room; some vacancies will be filled at reduced price for permanency. 31s. 6d.-45s., including breakfast; ground-floor suite vacant.—Write Box J.848, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Western 6051.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires, geyser baths, 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; bath-breakfast service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4596.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,

SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, &c.; gas fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0096.)

TO be LET, FURNISHED BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM; use of kitchen; 3 guineas.—45, Sutherland-grove, Southfields, S.W.18.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS (two or more), with attendance and board for two wanted, inside 10 miles London, preferably on gravel or sand.—Box 83, 252, Earl's Court-road, S.W.5.

BELGRAVE HOUSE,

6 and 7, MONTAGUE-STREET, W.C.1, British Museum. — BOARD-RESIDENCE from 2½gns. weekly. Room, breakfast from 35s. Good table. No extras. 'Phone, Museum 0596.

14, NOTTINGHAM-PLACE, W.1.
CHARMING BED-SITTING ROOMS near Baker-street Station; full service. Welbeck 7385.

PRINCES-MANSIONS.

17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube; rooms; constant hot water; heat; breakfast, English food; billiards, bridge, dancing. From 3gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d. (Large sitting room, bed room communicating JUST VACANT.)

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

21, COLLINGHAM-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Ideal situation, opening directly on to large